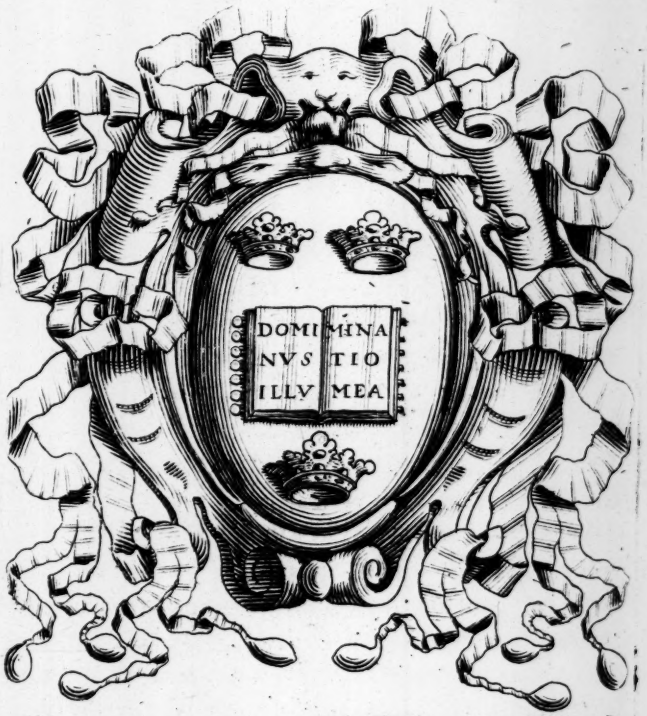
A SHORT INTRODUCTION OF GRAMMAR. GENERALLY TO BE USED.

Compiled and set forth for the bringing up of all those that intend to attain to the knowledge of the LATINE TONGUE.

To which are added useful Observations by way of Comment out of Ancient and late Grammarians.



OXFORD, At the THEATER.

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THE PREFACE.

ALTHOUGH *the very great importance of having the first Rudiments of Grammar well laid, in order to all future progress in learning; is a thing manifest in its self, & acknowledg'd by all sober men; (those Empiricks who have pretended to a compendious art of teaching without Rule or Method, having bin abundantly confuted by their shameful misadventures:) Yet the particular conduct of Grammatical institution has in all times bin variously discourst, and no lesse diversely pursued. In the Reign of King* Henry *the Eight, when Philology had in a manner the whole vogue of reputation, a public uniform way of institution was upon great advice by Autority prescrib'd. But since then the Art of Grammar having received large advantages by the labors of learned Men in the foregoing, & present Age; it has come to passe, that the Methods which were generally received, have upon that account, and perhaps the not so laudable inducements of singularity and innovation, with the profitable harvest to be reapt from thence, faln into contemt; and private schemes have bin taken up, not only against the plain command of Autority, but the general interest of Learners, who seldom growing up under the care of one Master, were in this case upon every change constrain'd to begin afresh, to their great discouragement, & manifest losse of time. Now on the other part, it would be very unfortunate, if because one general Method is by Law imposed, & for the common benefit to be admitted, we should therefore be oblig'd for ever,*

to forfeit the advantages to be reaped, from the improvements of ſucceeding times.

To obviate hereto, it ſeems to be no ill expedient, that the known forms of inſtitution being retain'd, the additional obſervations of late Writers by way of Comment be taken in; and ſuch entire heads of diſcourſe as were before omitted, be placed diſtinctly and apart, ſo as without any ſearch or trouble to fall under the notice of the common Reader. Whereby thoſe who have bin bred up to the received Grammar; (which moſt have bin) may readly know where to help themſelves, upon any emergent difficulty; and alſo eſcape the charge of buying, & the labor of turning over thoſe large and expenſive Books, wherein the knowledg of the Grammar, as an Art, is exactly taught.

So that here nothing is pretended to beyond the toil & diligence of analyzing the ſeveral Grammarians that have written; and referring their Rules and Obſervations to our own received Method; which work being not invidious by the ambition of an aſſuming undertaking, will we hope be entertain'd with favor and acceptance: for men do not uſually grudge to any rival the honour of taking pains. Withall this kind of work being very liable to miſtake, confuſion, & other miſadventures, it is deſired that thoſe errours may not be ſeverely charg'd, which are acknowledg'd before hand. Yet farther to avert a rigid cenſure it is declar'd, that what is now don appears only as an Eſſay, that if the thing propoſed be found reaſonable, it may upon a review receive farther degrees of perfection, and be made to ſerve the uſes of the public; to which both this, and all the other labors of our Preſſe entirely dedicate themſelves.

Having thus accounted for the preſent undertaking, with the learned Reader; it may be ſeaſonable to recommend it alſo to the learner: by ſaying that Grammar is the Sacriſt,

that

that bears the Key of knowledge, by whom alone admittance can be had into the Temple of the Muses, and treſuries of Arts; even whatever can enrich the Mind, and raiſe it from the level of a Barbarian and Idiot, to the dignity of an Intelligence. But this Sacriſt is a ſevere Miſtreſſe, who being once contemned, will certainly revenge the Injury, it being evident that no Perſon ever yet deſpiſed Grammer, who had not his fault return'd upon him; and eſcaped in very remarkable inſtances to be expos'd thereby, and render'd deſpicable. It is true Grammar only deals in Words; which are of much leſſe intrinſic value then things; but ſince we can only form & expreſs our notions of things, by the intervention of Speech, we can not take benefit from one without the aſſiſtance of the other. Indeed words are as mony, which, tho it neither feeds nor clothes nor cures, or does any thing elſe that conduces to humane life, virtually performs all this; but does it under this remarkable difference, that Princes *have power over the rate of Coin; but the Grammarian only over Words. It would be obſerved farther, that Grammar, as ſhe is a ſevere Miſtreſs, is alſo a coy one; & hardly admits any courtſhip, but of the Youthful votary. There are indeed many who by great induſtry, have redeem'd the want of early inſtitution; but in the performances of ſuch, there ſtill appears ſomewhat of ſtiffeneſs and force; & what has more in it of Art then Nature; When on the other ſide, he that begins an early Court, has great aſſurances of favour; with little difficulty becomes a Deniſon of Rome and Athens, in whatſoever climate he happens to be born; and makes their Languages his mother toung: thereby obtaining a free addreſs to all the wiſdom of precedent ages, & the friendſhip of the Heroe's of them; to treat familiarly with Xenophon & Ceſar, Demoſthenes & Cicero, Thucydides & Livy, or whomſoever elſe he chuſes for an acquaintance. He firſt will read; then equal*

their

their atcheivements; & having fill'd his head with their arts & knowledge, will crown it also with their laurels.

Whom these temtations can not move to study, let him throw away his Book, and like an illiterate criminal, perish for not reading in it; let him live a fool, & dye a brute.

To the READER.

TO exhort every man to the learning of Grammar that intendeth to attain to the underſtanding of the tongues, (wherein is contained a great treaſure of wiſdom and knowledge) it would ſeem much vain and litle needful; for ſo much as it is to be known, that nothing can ſurely be ended, whoſe beginning is either feeble or faulty; and no building be perfect, when as the foundation and ground- work is ready to fall, and unable to uphold the burden of the frame. Wherefore it were better for the thing it ſelf, and more profitable for the learner, to underſtand how he may beſt come to that which he ought moſt neceſſarily to have, and to learn the gaineſt way of obtaining that, which muſt be his beſt and certaineſt guide both of reading and ſpeaking, than to fall in doubt of the goodneſs and neceſſity thereof: which I doubt, whether he ſhall more lament that he lacketh, or eſteem that he hath it: and whether he ſhall oftner ſtumble at trifles, and be deceived in light matters, when he hath it not, or judge truly and faithfully of divers weighty things, when he hath it.

The which hath ſeemed to many very hard to compaſs aforetime, becauſe that they who profeſs this art of teaching Grammar, did teach divers Grammars, and not one: and if by chance they taught one Grammar, yet they did it diverſly, and ſo could not do it all beſt; becauſe there is but one beſtneſs, not only in every thing, but alſo in the manner of every thing

As for the diverſity of Grammars, it is well and profitable taken away by the Kings Majeſties wiſdom, who foreſeeing the inconvenience, and favourably providing the remedy, cauſed one kind of Grammar by ſundry

learned men to be diligently drawn, and ſo to be ſet out only; every where to be taught for the uſe of learners, and for avoiding the hurt in changing of Schoolmaſters.

The variety of teaching is diverſe yet, and always will be; for that every Schoolmaſter liketh that he knoweth, and ſeeth not the uſe of that he knoweth not; and therefore judgeth that the moſt ſufficient way, which he ſeeth to be the readieſt mean, and perfecteſt kind, to bring a learner to have a through knowledge therein.

Wherefore it is not amiſs, if one ſeeing by tryal an eaſier and readier way than the common ſort of teachers do, would ſay what he hath proved, and for the commoditie allowed; that others not knowing the ſame, might by experience prove the like, and then by proof reaſonably judge the like: not hereby excluding the better way when it is found; but in the mean ſeaſon forbidding the worſe.

The firſt and chiefeſt point is, that the diligent Maſter make not the Scholar haſt too much; but that he in continuance and diligence of teaching, make him to rehearſe ſo, that until he hath perfectly that which is behind, he ſuffer him not to go forward: for this poſting haſt overthroweth and hurteth a great ſort of wits, and caſteth them into amazedneſs, when they know not how they ſhall either go forward or backward; but ſtick faſt as one plunged, that cannot tell what to do, or which way to turn him, and then the Maſter thinketh the Scholar to be a dullard, and the Schollar thinketh the thing to be uneaſie, and too hard for his wit: and the one hath an evil opinion of the other, when oftentimes it is neither, but in the kind of teaching. Wherefore the beſt and chiefeſt point throughly to be kept is, that the Scholar have in mind ſo perfectly that which he hath learned, and underſtand it ſo, that not only it be not a ſtop for him, but

alſo

alſo a light and help to the reſidue that followeth. This ſhall be the Maſters eaſe, and the childs incouraging, when the one ſhall ſee his labour take good effect, and thereby in teaching be leſs tormented; and the other ſhall think the eaſier, and ſo with more gladneſs be ready to go about the ſame.

In going forward, let him have of every declenſion of Nounes, and conjũgations of Verbs, ſo many ſeveral examples as they paſs them; that it may ſeem to the Schoolmaſter, no word in the Latine tongue to be ſo hard for that part, as the Scholar ſhall not be able praiſably to enter into the forming thereof. And ſurely the multitude of examples (if the eaſieſt and commoneſt be taken firſt, and ſo come to the ſtranger and harder) muſt needs bring this profit withall, that the Scholar ſhall beſt underſtand, and ſooneſt conceive the reaſon of the rules, and beſt be acquainted with the faſhion of the tongue. Wherein it is profitable, not only that he can orderly decline his Noun, and his Verb; but every way, forward, backward, by caſes, by perſons: that neither caſe of Noun, nor perſon of Verb can be required, that he cannot without ſtop or ſtudy tell. And until this time I count not the Scholar perfect, nor ready to go any further till he hath this already learned.

This when he can perfectly do, and hath learned every part, not by rote, but by reaſon, and is more cunning in the underſtanding of the thing, then in rehearſing of the words (which is not paſt a quarter of a years diligence, or very little more, to a painful and diligent man, if the Scholar have mean wit) then let him paſs to the Concords, to know the agreement of parts among themſelves, with like way and diligence as is afore deſcribed.

Wherein plain and ſundry examples, and continual

rehearsal of things learned, and specially the daily declining of a Verb, and turning him into all fashions, shall make the great and heavy labour so easie and so pleasant for the framing of sentences, that it will be rather a delightunto them, that they be able to do well; then pain in searching of an unusual and unacquainted thing.

When these Concords be well known unto them, (an easie and pleasant pain, if the fore grounds be well and throughly beaten in) let them not continue in learning of their rules orderly, as they lie in their *Syntax*, but rather learn some pretty book, wherein is contained not only the eloquence of the tongue, but also a good plain lesson of honesty and godliness; and thereof take some litle sentence as it lieth, and learn to make the same first out of English into Latine, not seeing the book, or construing it thereupon. And if there fall any necessary rule of the *Syntax* to be known, then to learn it, as the occasion of the sentence giveth cause that day: which sentence once made well, and as nigh as may be with the words of the book, then to take the book and construe it; and so shall he be less troubled with the parsing of it, and easilieſt carry his lesson in mind.

And although it was said before, that the Scholars should learn but a litle at once, it is not meant that when the Master hath heard them a while, he should let them alone (for that were negligence for both parts) but I would, all their time they be at school, they should never be idle, but always occupied in a continual rehearsing and looking back again to those things they have learned, and be more bound to keep well their old, then to take forth any new.

Thus if the Master occupie them, he shall see a litle lesson take a great deale of time, and diligently enquiring and examining of the parts and the rules, not to be done so quickly and speedily as it might be thought to be

be. Within a while by this uſe, the Scholar ſhall be brought to a good kind of readineſs of making, to the which if there be adjoyned ſome uſe of ſpeaking (which muſt neceſſarily be had) he ſhall be brought paſt the weariſome bitterneſs of his learning.

A great help to further this readineſs of making and ſpeaking ſhall be, if the Maſter give him an Engliſh book, and cauſe him ordinarily to turn every day ſome part into Latine. This exerciſe cannot be done without his rules, and therefore doth eſtabliſh them, and ground them ſurely in his mind for readineſs, and maketh him more able to ſpeak ſuddenly, whenſoever any preſent occaſion is offered for the ſame. And it doth help his learning more a great deal, to turn out of Engliſh into Latine; then on the contrary.

Furthermore, we ſee many can underſtand Latine, that cannot ſpeak it; and when they read the Latine word in the book, can tell you the Engliſh thereof at any time: but when they have laid away their book, they cannot contrariwiſe tell you for the Engliſh the Latine again, whenſoever you will ask them. And therefore this exerciſe helpeth this ſore well, and maketh thoſe words which he underſtandeth, to be readier by uſe unto him, and ſo perfecteth him in the tongue handſomly.

Theſe precepts, well kept, will bring a man clean paſt his Grammar-book, and make him as ready as his book, and ſo meet to further things, whereof it were out of ſeaſon to give precepts here. And therefore this may be for this purpoſe enough, which to good School-maſters and skilful is not ſo needfull, to other meaner and leſs practiſed it may be not only worth the labour of reading, but alſo of the uſing.

An Advertiſement to the *READER.*

IN this Impreſſion, for the greater profit and eaſe both of Maſter and Scholar, in the Engliſh rules, and in the Latine Syntax, thoſe words, wherein the force of each example lieth, are noted with letters and figures, where need is: the governour, director or guider, or that which is in place of it, with an [a]; *the governed, or that which is guided by it with* [b]: *Or if there be more governours, the firſt with* [a], *the ſecond with* [aa]; *and ſo if more governeds, the firſt with* [b], *the ſecond with* [bb]: *and ſometimes the order is directed by* [a b c]; *or by figures, and words of the ſame and ſuch like nature, coupled together with little ſtroakes between, ſo much as may be. That ſo in ſaying the enſamples, the children may (where or when the Maſter pleaſeth) render again only thoſe words which are the enſample: as ſaying,* Quis niſi [b] mentis [a] inops oblatum reſpuat aurum? *may repeat again* [a] inops [b] mentis. *So throughout all the Latine Rules, for the better underſtanding thereof, and for a ſhort repetition, when the Maſter pleaſeth, the ſums of all the rules are ſet down, either in the words before the rule, or in the margin, that ſo they may be chained together briefly, and make perfect ſenſe.*

The

The Latine letters are thus written.

The capital letters,

A B C D E F G H J I K L M N
O P Q R S T V U X Y Z.

A B C D E F G H J I K L M N
O P Q R S T V U X Y Z.

The ſmall letters,

a b c d e f g h j i k l m n o p q r ſ
s t v u x y z.

a b c d e f g h j i k l m m o p q r ſ s
t v u x y z.

Letters are divided into vowels and conſonants.

A vowel is a letter which maketh a full and perfect ſound of it ſelf; and there are five in number, namely, *a, e, i, o, u*; whereunto is added the Greek vowel *y*.

A conſonant is a letter which muſt needs be ſounded with a vowel; as *b* with *e*. And all the letters, except the vowels, are conſonants.

A ſyllable is the pronouncing of one letter or more with one breath; as, *A-ve*.

A diphthong is the ſound of two vowels in one ſyllable: and of them there are four in number; namely *æ, œ, au, eu*; whereunto is added *ei* as *Æneas, cœna, audio, euge, hei*.

In ſtead of *æ*, *œ*, we commonly do prononce *e*,

The Greek Letters are thus written.

The capital letters.

Α Β Γ Δ Ε Ζ Η Θ Ι Κ Λ Μ Ν Ξ Ο Π
Ρ Σ Τ Υ Φ Χ Ψ Ω.

The ſmal letters.

α β γ δ ε ζ η θ ι κ λ μ ν ξ ο π ρ ς
τ υ φ χ ψ ω.

PRECATIO.

DOmine Pater, cœli ac terræ Effector, qui liberaliter tribuis ſapientiam omnibus eam cum fiducia abs te petentibus, exorna ingenii mei bonitatem, quam cum cæteris naturæ viribus mihi infudiſti, lumine divinæ gratiæ tuæ: ut non modò quæ ad cognoſcendum Te & Servatorem noſtrum Dominum Jeſum valeant intelligam; ſed etiam ita mente & voluntate perſequar, & indies benignitate tuâ tum doctrinâ, tum pietate proficiam: ut qui efficis omnia in omnibus, in me reſplendeſcere dona tua facias, ad gloriam ſempiternam immortalis Majeſtatis tuæ. *Amen.*

A PRAYER.

O Almighty Lord and merciful Father, maker of heaven and earth, which of thy free liberality giveſt wiſdome abundantly to all that with faith and full aſſurance aſk it of thee, beautifie by the light of thy heavenly grace the towardneſs of my wit, the which with all powers of nature thou haſt poured into me, that I may not only underſtand thoſe things which may effectually bring me to the knowledg of thee, & the Lord Jeſus our Saviour: but alſo, with my whole heart and will conſtantly follow the ſame, and receive daily increaſe through thy bountiful goodneſs towards me, as well in good life as doctrine: ſo that thou which worketh all things in all creatures, mayſt make thy gracious benefits ſhine in me, to the endleſs glory and honour of thine immortal Majeſtie. So be it.

An

An Introduction of the eight parts of *LATINE Speech.*

IN Speech be these eight parts following.

Noune, Pronoun, Verb, Participle,	declined	Adverb, Conjunction, Preposition, Interjection,	undeclined.

Of a Noun.

A Noun is the name of a thing that may be seen, felt, heard, or understood[1]: as the name of my hand in Latine, is manus; the name of an house, is domus; the name of goodnes, is bonitas. A Noun.

Of Nouns some be Substantives, and some be Adjectives. Nouns of two sorts.

A Noun Substantive[2] is that standeth by himself, and requireth not another word to be joyned with him to shew his signification: as, Homo *a man*; And it is declined with one article; as Hic Magister, *a master*: or else with two at the most[3]: as, Hic & hæc parens, *a father or mother*. A Noun Substantive.

A Noun Adjective is that cannot stand by it self in reason or signification, but requireth to be joined with another word: as, Bonus, *good*. Pulcher, *fair*. And it is declined either with three terminations: as, Bonus, bona, bonum: or else with three Articles: as, Hic hæc & hoc Felix, *happy*: hic & hæc Levis, & hoc Leve, *light*. A Noun Adjective.

A Noun Substantive either is Proper to the thing that it betokeneth: as Edvardus is my proper name: or else is common to more; as, Homo is a common name to all men. Two kinds of Nouns Substantives.

[1] This latter part of the Definition might better be omitted, it being onely an imperfect description of *being*, or *thing*. The meaning of it is, that the name of every thing that can be perceived either by the sense, or the understanding is a *Noun*. How a *Noun* is distinguished from a Pronoun, see in the Latine Grammar *De Nomine*. [2] A Noun substantive and a Noun adjective may be thus distinguished, that a substantive may have the sign *a* or *the* before it; as, puer, *a boy*, *the boy*; but an Adjective cannot, as, bonus, *good*. [3] This rule may admit of an exception: for *animans*, when tis used substantively, is of all genders. And so wee read *spicus*, *spica*, and *spicum*; *acinus*, *acina*, *acinum*; and *penus* and *specus* are of three genders.

Numbers

Numbers of Nounes.

IN Nouns be two Numbers, the Singular and the Plural. The ſingular number ſpeaketh but of one: as, Lapis, *a ſtone*. The plural number ſpeaketh of more then one: as, Lapides, *ſtones*.

Caſes of Nouns.

NOuns be declined with ſix caſes, Singularly and Plurally: the Nominative, the Genitive, the Dative, the Accuſative, the Vocative, and the Ablative.

Nominative caſe. The Nominative caſe cometh before the Verb, and anſwereth to this queſtion, who, or what? as, Magiſter docet, *The Maſter teacheth.*

Genitive. The Genitive caſe is known by this token *Of*; and anſwereth to this queſtion, whoſe, or whereof? as, Doctrina Magiſtri, *The learning of the Maſter.*

Dative. The Dative caſe is known by this token *To*: and anſwereth to this queſtion, to whom, or To what? as, Do librum Magiſtro, *I give a book to the Maſter.*

Accuſative. The Accuſative caſe followeth the Verb, and anſwereth to this queſtion, whom, or what? as, Amo Magiſtrum, *I love the Maſter.*

Vocative. The Vocative caſe is known by calling or ſpeaking to: as, O Magiſter, *O Maſter.*

Ablative. The Ablative caſe is commonly joyned with Prepoſitions ſerving to the Ablative caſe: as, De Magiſtro, *Of the Maſter.* Coram Magiſtro, *Before the Maſter.*

Alſo In, with, Through, For, From, By, and Then after the Comparative degree, be ſigns of the Ablative caſe.

* Theſe Articles are rejected by *Voſſius*, as having bin introduced by Grammarians, and uſed in declining of Nouns, without any ſufficient reaſon. A *Gender* being nothing elſe but the diſtinction of ſex, there are in nature but two, the *Maſculine* and the *Feminine*; and the Oriental tongues acknowledg no more. For the *Neuter*, (which the *Greeks* and *Latines* introduced with very good reaſon, both for variety and the better diſtinction of words) is not properly a new Gender, but a negation of the other two, which by nature agrees to all words, whoſe ſignification includes not a diſtinction of ſex. Though the *Greeks* and the *Latines* reſerved to themſelves a liberty of uſing many words, that were really neuters (that is, of no ſex) after the manner of Maſculines & Feminines; and others after the manner of both.

Whence

Articles 1.

ARticles are borrowed of the Pronoun, and be thus declined.

Singulariter,	*Nomin.* hic, hæc, hoc.	Pluraliter,	*Nomin.* hi, hæ, hæc.
	Genitivo hujus.		*Gen.* horum, harum,
	Dativo huic.		*Dativo* his. Chorum.
	Ac. hunc, hanc, hoc.		*Accuſ.* hos, has, hæc.
	Vocativo caret.		*Vocativo caret.*
	Abl. hoc, hac, hoc.		*Ablativo* his.

Genders 2 of Nouns.

GEnders of Nouns be ſeven: the Maſculine, the Feminine, the Neuter, the Commune of two, the Commune of three, the Doubtfull, and the Epicene.

The maſculine Gender is declined with this article Hic: as, Hic vir, *a Man.*

The Feminine Gender is declined with this article Hæc: as, Hæc mulier, *a Woman.*

The Neuter Gender is declined with this article Hoc: as, Hoc ſaxum, *a ſtone.*

The Commune of two is declined with Hic, and hæc: as, Hic & hæc parens, *a father or mother.*

The Commune of three is declined with Hic, hæc, and hoc, as, Hic, hæc, and hoc, felix, *happy.*

The Doubtful Gender is declined with Hic, or hæc: as, hic vel hæc dies, *a day.*

The Epicene Gender is declined with one article; and under that one article both kinds are ſignified: as, Hic paſſer, *a ſparrow*, Hæc aquila, *an eagle*, both he and ſhe.

Whence in Grammar there are four Genders, *Maſculine*, *Feminine*, *Neuter*, i. e. neither Maſculine nor Feminine, *Common*, i. e. either Maſculine or Feminine. As for the *Common of three*, the *Doutful* and the *Epicene*, they have bin introduced without neceſſity. For Adjectives, which are ſaid to be of the Common of three, are properly of no Gender, onely they have a power of being join'd in conſtruction with ſubſtantives of all Genders. And that which is commonly call'd Doubtful, is eſpecialy of the Common Gender, as being uſed indifferently in the Maſculine or Feminine: though accidently diſtinguiſhed from that which is uſually called Common, and is not uſed indifferently in both Genders but with reſpect to the ſignification. That which is called the Epicene Gender, is either Maſculine or Feminine, according to its termination, & is to be looked upon by the Grammarians as having no ſex.

The

The Declensions of Nouns.

There be five declensions of Nouns.

I. The first is, when the Genitive & Dative case singular end in æ. The Accusative in am. The Vocative like the Nominative. The Ablative in â. The Nominative plural in æ. The Genitive in arum. The Dative in is. The Accusative in as. The Vocative like the Nominative. The Ablative in is.

As in example.

Hæc mensa. Hic Poeta. Hic & hæc verna.

Singulariter,	*Nominat. hæc musa.*	Pluraliter,	*Nominat. hæ musæ.*
	Genitivo hujus musæ.		*Gen. harum musarum.*
	Dativo huic musæ.		*Dativo his musis.*
	Acus. hanc musam.		*Accusat. has musas.*
	Vocativo ô musa.		*Vocativo ô musæ.*
	Ablat. ab hac musa.		*Ablativo ab his musis.*

Note. Note that Filia and Nata, do make the Dative and the Ablative plural in is, o in abus: Also Dea, Mula, Equa, Liberta, make the Dative and the Ablative case plural in abus only [1].

II. The second is, when the Genitive case singular endeth in i. The Dative in o. The Accusative in um. The Vocative for the most part like the Nominative The Ablative in o. The Nom. plural in i. The Genitive in orum. The Dative in is. The Accusative in os. The Vocative like the Nominative. The Ablative in is.

As in example.

Hic vir. Hic liber. Hæc colus. Hic logos.

Singulariter,	*Nom. hic magister.*	Pluraliter,	*Nominat. hi Magistri.*
	Gen. hujus magistri.		*Gen. horum magistrorum.*
	Dat. huic magistro.		*Dativo his magistris.*
	Ac. hunc magistrum.		*Accus. hos magistros.*
	Voc ô magister.		*Vocativo ô magistri:*
	Abl. ab hoc magistro.		*Abl. ab his magistris.*

Note. Here is to be noted, that when the Nominative endeth in us, the Vocative shall end in e: as, Nomina-

[1] Wee read also *Animabus, dominabus, famulabus, servabus, sociabus, asinabus*; and some others. [2] So *meus* makes *mi*, and *genius, geni*. [3] Others Nouns in *ius*, which are not proper names, makes e, as *tabellarie*; so do also proper Epithetes, as *Laertiades, Cynthius*. [4] But better in e; for the other vocative seems to be made in imitation of the Atticks, who did not distinguish the vocative from the nominative. Proper names also formerly made their vocative in e as *Virgilie*; But because the e was hardly pronounced, in time it was

quite

tivo hic Dominus, Vocativo ô Domine; **Except** Deus, **that maketh** ô Deus; **and** Filius, **that maketh** ô Fili. 2

when the Nominative endeth in ius, **if it be a proper name of a man, the Vocative shall end in** i: **as,** Nominativo hic Georgius, Vocativo ô Georgi. 3

Also these Nouns following make their Vocative in e, **or in** us 4: as Agnus, lucus, vulgus, populus, chorus, fluvius.

Note also that all Nouns of the neuter Gender, of what declension soever they be, have the Nominative, the Accusative, and the Vocative alike in both numbers, and in the plural number they end all in a, **as in example.** *Note.*

Singulariter,	*Nom. hoc regnum.*	Pluraliter,	*Nominat. hæc regna.*	Hoc damnum. Hoc malum. Hoc verbum.
	Gen. hujus regni.		*Gen. horum regnorum.*	
	Dativo huic regno.		*Dat. his regnis.*	
	Accus. hoc regnum.		*Accusat. hæc regna.*	
	Vocat. ô regnum.		*Vocativo ô regna.*	
	Ablat. ab hoc regno.		*Ablat. ab his regnis.*	

Except Ambo, **and** Duo, **which make the Neuter Gender in** o **and be thus declined.**

Pluraliter,
Nominativo ambo, ambæ, ambo.
Genitivo amborum, ambarum, amborum.
Dativo ambobus, ambabus, ambobus.
Accusativo ambos 5, *ambas, ambo.*
Vocativo ambo, ambæ, ambo.
Abl. ambobus, ambabus, ambobus. **Likewise** *Duo.*

III. **The third is, when the Genitive case singular endeth in** is. **The Dative in** i. **The Accusative in** em, **and sometimes in** im, **& sometimes in** both. **The Vocative like the Nominative. The Ablative in** e, **or** i, **and sometimes in** both. **The Nominative plural in** es. **The Genitive in** um, **& sometime in** ium. **The Dative in** bus. **The Accusative in** es. **The Vocative like the Nominative. The Ablative in** bus.

quite lost. Whence, as *Priscian* remarkes, the accent of the former vocative remains still in prose; as *Virgili*, *Mercûri*, though the penultimate syllable be short in verse. 5 For *ambos* & *duos* the Ancients said indifferently *ambo* & *duo*, in imitation of the Greekes, who say τὼς δύω & τὼς δύο. Two authorities there are in Virgil, and others are cited by *Servius*. And these accusatives have bin found often in the ancient copies of *Cic.* but through the ignorance of Correctors they are now changed. *Scipius*, *Gruterus* and others read *dua* in the neuter in *Cicero*; and *Quintilian* observes that they said *dua pondo & tripondo*. *Duo* is also found in the accusative feminine according to *Scipio Gentilis*; & in the genitive pro *duorum*, as *Cantius* observes out of *Scævola*: but this is rare, whereas the first accusative is frequent.

As in example.

Hic pater. Hic panis. Hoc opus. Hoc caput. Hæc nubes.	Singulariter,	Nominat. hic lapis [1].	Pluraliter,	Nominat. hi lapides.
		Gen. hujus lapidis.		Gen. horum lapidum.
		Dativo huic lapidi.		Dativo his lapidibus.
		Accuſ. hunc lapidem.		Accuſat. hos lapides.
		Vocativo ô lapis.		Vocativo ô lapides.
		Ablat. ab hoc lapide.		Ablat. ab his lapidibus.
Hic vel hæc bubo. Hæc virtus. Hoc animal. Hoc cubile. Hoc calcar.	Singulariter,	No. hic & hæc parens.	Pluraliter,	No. hi & hæ parentes.
		Gen. hujus parentis.		Gen. horum & harum parentum.
		Dativo huic parenti.		Dat. his parentibus.
		Accuſ. hunc & hanc parentem.		Ac. hos & has parentes.
		Voc. ô parens. Crente.		Voc. ô parentes.
		Abl. ab hoc & hac parente.		Ablat. ab his parentibus.

IV. The fourth [2] is, when the Genitive caſe ſingular endeth in us. The Dative in ui. The Accuſative in um. The Vocative like the Nominative. The Ablative in u. The Nominative plural in us. The Genitive in uum. The Dative in ibus. The Accuſative in us. The Vocative like the Nominative. The Ablative in ibus.

As in example.

Hic gradus. Hæc porticus. Hoc cornu.	Singulariter,	Nominat. hæc manus.	Pluraliter,	Nominat. hæ manus.
		Genit. hujus manus.		Gen. harum manuum.
		Dativo huic manui.		Dat. his manibus.
		Accuſ. hanc manum.		Accuſat. has manus.
		Vocativo ô manus.		Vocativo ô manus.
		Ablat. ab hac manu.		Ablat. ab his manibus.

V. The fifth is, when the Genitive and Dative caſe ſingular do end in ei. The Accuſative in em. The Vocative like the Nominative. The Ablative in e. The Nominative plural in es. The Genitive in erum. The Dative in ebus. The Accuſative in es. The Vocative like the Nominative. The Ablative in ebus.

[1] The third Declenſion contains Nouns of moſt endings and all Genders. But tis worth obſerving, that moſt of theſe terminations are made by an Apocope of the laſt ſyllable. Whence it will appear, that the analogy of the Genitive is not ſo irregular, as is commonly imagined. For inſtead of *lac*, they ſaid hertofore *lacte*, whence the Gen. *lactis*. And ſo *melle*, *mellis*; *felle*, *fellis*; &c. Severall Nouns in *o* ended in *on*: and they ſaid, *Platon*, *onis*, &c. Nouns in *s* impure ended in *es* or *is*; & ſo they ſaid, *plebes*, *is*; *concordis*, *concordis*, &c. They ſaid alſo *præceps*, *præcipis*, whence *præcipem* in Plautus: *anceps*, *ancipis*: & alſo *præcipes*, *præcipitis*; *ancipes*, *ancipitis*; whence the former Nominative hath kept the latter Genitive. They ſaid alſo *or*, *oris*, the mouth, *os*, *oſſis*, a bone. *Sufſellectilis*, *is*; *iter*, *iteris*; & *itiner*, *itineris*; *Jovis*, *is*; *carnis*, *is*; &c. Many Nouns in *es* & *is* ended in *er*, as *cucumer*, *ciner*,

As in example.

Singulariter,	*Nom. hic meridies.*	Pluraliter, *Nominat. hi meridies.*	Hæc res.
	Gen. hujus meridiei.	*Gen. horum meridierum.*	Hæc facies.
	Dat. huic meridiei.	*Dativo. his meridiebus.*	Hæc acies.
	Ac. hunc meridiem.	*Accusat. hos meridies.*	
	Vocativo ô meridies.	*Vocativo ô meridies.*	
	Abl. ab hoc meridie.	*Abl. ab his meridiebus.*	

Note that all nounes of the fifth declenſion be of the feminine gender, except meridies **and** dies. *Note.*

The declining of Adjectives.

A Noun adjective of three terminations is thus declined, after the firſt & ſecond declenſion.

Singulariter,	*No. bonus, bona, bonum.*	Pluraliter, *No. boni, bonæ, bona.*	Niger, ra, rum.
	Gen. boni, bonæ, boni.	*G. bonorum, bonarum, bonorum.*	Tardus, a, um.
	Dat. bono, bonæ, bono.	*Da. bonis.*	Satur, a, um.
	Acc. bonum, bonam, bonum.	*A. bonos, bonas, bona.*	
	Vo. bone, bona, bonum.	*Vo. boni, bonæ, bona.*	
	Abl. bono, bonâ, bono.	*Ablativo bonis.*	

There are beſides theſe, certain nounes[3] Adjectives of a nother manner of declining, which make the Genitive caſe ſingular in ius, **and the Dative in** i: **which be theſe that follow, with their compounds.** *An except.*

Singulariter,	*Nom. unus, una, unum.*	Pluraliter, *Nom. uni, unæ, una.*	
	Genitivo unius.	*Gen. unorum, unarum, unorum.*	
	Dat. uni.	*Dat. unis.*	
	Ac. unum, unam, unum.	*Ac. unos, unas, una.*	
	Voc. une, una, unum.	*Vocat. uni, unæ, una.*	
	Ablat. uno, unâ, uno.	*Ablativo unis.*	

Note that unus, una, unum, **hath not the plural number, but when it is joyned with a word that lacketh the ſingular number: as,** Unæ literæ; una mœnia. *Note.*

In like manner be declined totus, ſolus, **& alſo** ullus, Alius *hath* alius, alter, uter **and** neuter: **ſaving that theſe five laſt rehearſed lack the vocative caſe.** Aliud *neut.*

einer, puber, &c. Others in *en*; whence not onely *ſanguis, hujus ſanguis*, but *ſanguen ſanguinis* was uſed: ſo *turben, inis*, whence *turbo* had its Genitive. They ſaid too *hic Ducis, hæc vocis, hic regis, hic gregis*, &c. Whence wee may remark that the Genitive being of its own nature in *is*, was made by adding *is* to the laſt conſonant of the Nominative, and changing ſometimes the penultimate *e* into *i* to ſhorten the quantity: Or leaving *is* in the Gen. as in the Nom. Or if the Nom. was in *es* by changing *e* in to *i*; if in *e*, by changing it into *i* & adding *s*. 2 To the third declenſion may be referred the two others. which differ from it onely by contraction. 3 Theſe Nouns heretofore made the Genitive in i or æ like other Adjectives, whence *neutri generis* in Varro. *Tam nulli conſilii* in Terence. *Alia pecudis jecur* in Tully; & the like.

A Noun Adjective of three Articles is thus declined after the third declension.

Levis & leve. Celeris & celere. Melior [2] & melius.

Singulariter,

No. hic & hæc tristis & hoc triste.
Genit. hujus tristis.
Dativi huic tristi.
Ac. hunc & hanc tristem, & hoc triste.
V. ô tristis, & ô triste.
Ablat. ab hoc, hac & hoc tristi.

Pluraliter,

No. hi & hæ tristes, & hæc tristia.
Ge. horum, harum & horum tristium.
Dativo his tristibus.
Ac. hos & has tristes, & hæc tristia.
V. ô tristes, & ô tristia.
Abl. ab his tristibus.

Ingens. Solers. Capax. Vetus.

Singulariter,

Nomin. hic hæc & hoc felix. [1]
Gen. hujus felicis.
Dat. huic felici.
Ac. hunc & hanc felicem, & hoc felix.
Vocativo ô felix.
Ab. ab hoc, hac & hoc felice, vel felici.

Pluraliter,

Nom. hi & hæ felices, & hæc felicia.
Gen. horum, harum & horum felicium.
Dativo his felicibus.
Ac. hos & has felices, & hæc felicia.
V. ô felices & ô felicia.
Abl. ab his felicibus. [3]

Comparison of Nouns.

Adjectives, whose signification may increase or be diminished, may form Comparison.

Three degrees of comparison.

There be three degres of Comparison: The Positive, the Comparative, and the Superlative.

The Positive.

The Positive betokeneth the thing absolutely without excesse: as Durus, *Hard.*

The Comparative.

The Comparative somewhat exceedeth his Positive in signification: as, Durior, *harder.* **And it is formed of the first case of his Positive that endeth in i, by putting thereto** or **and us: as of** Duri, hic & hæc durior, & hoc durius: **of** Tristi, hic & hæc tristior, & hoc tristius: **of** Dulci, hic & hæc dulcior, & hoc dulcius.

The Superlative.

The Superlative exceedeth his Positive in the highest

[1] Amongst Adjectives of one termination and three genders *infans* is to be comprehended, for wee read *infantes Statuæ* Hor. *infantia guttura* Ovid. & *infans puer* Val. Max. [2] Hertofore the termination *or* of the comparative, was of all three genders, hence *bellum punicum posterior* in Plautus. Wee read also *potis* & *pote* with all three genders, the ignorance of which remark has made several places among the Ancients to be corrupted. [3] To the adjectives of one termination must be referred *dives, hebes, sospes, teres, memor, uber*, and some others, which are yet lesse used in the neuter. There are some substantives too that have their variation; as *Rex, Regina; tibicen, tibicina; colubra, colubra*, &c. [4] *Vossius* rejects *agillimus, gracillimus*, & *docillimus*. See the Latine Grammar *De comparatione nominum.* [5] A Pronoun is defined by Vossius, *A wort that*

degree: as, Duriſſimus, *Hardeſt.* And it is formed of the firſt caſe of his Poſitive that endeth in i, by putting thereto ſ, and simus: as of Duri, duriſſimus; of Triſti, triſtiſſimus; of Dulci, dulciſſimus.

From theſe general rules are excepted theſe that follow; Bonus, melior, optimus. Malus, pejor, peſſimus. Magnus, major, maximus. Parvus, minor, minimus. Multus plurimus; multa, plurima; multum, plus, plurimum. Exception. Ater. Teter. Acer.

And if the Poſitive end in er, the Superlative is formed of the nominative caſe, by putting to rimus: as, Pulcher, pulcherrimus.

Alſo theſe nouns ending in lis, make the Superlative by changing lis into limus: as, Humilis, humillimus: Similis, ſimillimus: Facilis, facillimus: Gracilis, gracillimus: Agilis, agillimus: Docilis, docillimus. 4

All other nouns ending in lis, do follow the general rule aforegoing: as, Utilis, utiliſſimus.

Alſo if a vowel come before us, it is compared by Magis and Maxime: as Pius, magis pius, maximè pius: Aſſiduus, magis aſſiduus, maximè aſſiduus. Igneus. Impius. Arduus. Strenuus.

Of the Pronoun.

A Pronoun is a part of Speech much like to a Noun, which is uſed in ſhewing or rehearſing.

There be fifteen Pronouns, Ego, tu, ſui, ille, ipſe, iſte, hic, is, meus, tuus, ſuus, noſter, veſter, noſtras, veſtras, whereof four have the Vocative caſe: as, Tu, meus, noſter, and noſtras: and all others lack the Vocative caſe. There be fifteen Pronouns.

To theſe may be added their compounds, Egomet, tute, idem; and alſo Qui, quæ, quod.

Theſe eight Pronouns, Ego, tu, ſui, ille, ipſe,

primarily reſpects the noun for which tis uſed, and ſecundarily ſignifies a thing. Sanctius makes them to be reall nouns that differ from others onely in their way of declining; for to ſay they are put in the place of a Noun, is not cauſe ſufficient to make them a diſtinct part of ſpeech, ſince one Noun may be uſed in ſtead of another. However it be, their number is very uncertain among the Grammarians, ſome adding *alius, omnis, totus,* &c. others *uter, qualis, quantus,* &c. See the Latine Grammar *De Pronomine.*

Iſte,

Primitives. iſte, hic and is be Primitives: ſo called, for becauſe they be not derived of others. And they be alſo called Demonſtratives. Demonſtratives, becauſe they ſhew a thing not ſpoken of before.

Relatives. And theſe ſix, Hic, ille, iſte, is, idem, & qui, be Relatives; becauſe they rehearſe a thing that was ſpoken of before.

Derivatives. Theſe ſeven, Meus, tuus, ſuus, noſter, veſter, noſtras, veſtras, be Derivatives: for they be derived of their primitives, Mei, tui, ſui, noſtri, and veſtri.

Five things belonging to a Pronoun. There belong to a Pronoun theſe five things, Number, Caſe and Gender, as are in a Noun, Declenſion and Perſon, as here followeth.

The Declenſion of Pronouns.

The firſt declenſion. There be four Declenſions of Pronouns. Theſe three, Ego, tu, ſui, be of the firſt declenſion, and be thus declined.

Singulariter,	*Nominativo Ego.*	Pluraliter,	*Nominativo nos*
	Genitivo mei.		*G. noſtrûm vel noſtri.*
	Dativo mihi.		*Dativo nobis.*
	Accuſativo me.		*Accuſativo nos.*
	Vocativo caret.		*Vocativo caret.*
	Ablativo à me.		*Abl. à nobis.*
Singulariter,	*Nominativo tu.*	Pluraliter,	*Nominativo vos.*
	Genitivo tui.		*G. veſtrûm vel veſtri.*
	Dativo tibi.		*Dativo vobis.*
	Accuſativo te.		*Accuſativo vos.*
	Vocativo ô tu.		*Vocativo ô vos.*
	Ablativo à te.		*Ablativo à vobis.*

Singulariter & Pluraliter,	*Nominativo caret.*	*Accuſat. ſe.*
	Gen. ſui.	*Vocat. caret.*
	Dativo ſibi.	*Ablat. à ſe.*

The ſecond declenſion. Theſe ſix, Ille, ipſe, iſte, hic, is, and qui, be of the ſecond declenſion and be thus declined.

1 *Quis* was heretofore of all Genders: like *potis*, *magis*, *ſatis*, *nimis*, which are of their own nature Adjectives, though uſe hath made them paſſe for Adverbs. The Ancients alſo declined *quis* & *qui* without changing the *q* in the Genitive & Dative; and therefore the better to diſtinguiſh them, they ſaid *quojus* & *quoi*, becauſe *qui* would have bin the ſame as the Nominative. And ſometimes caſting away *i* they ſaid *quo* in the Dative, Examples of which are to be met with in Livy and Tully. The Accuſative was alſo *quem quom* or *quum*, whence was made *cum*, by taking *c* for *q*, as in the Genitive and Dative. And this was for all Genders, as coming of *quis*. Hence thoſe elegant paſſages of Tully, where *cum* is uſed after Nouns and other

Singulariter,	*Nomin. iſte, iſta, iſtud.*	Pluraliter,	*Nomin. iſti, iſtæ, iſta.*
	Genitivo iſtius.		*Ge. iſtorum, iſtarum, iſtorum.*
	Dativo iſti.		*Dat. iſtis.*
	A. iſtum, iſtam, iſtud.		*Acc. iſtos, iſtas, iſta.*
	Vocativo caret.		*Vocativo caret.*
	Ablat. iſto, iſtâ, iſto.		*Ablativo iſtis.*

Ille **is declined like** iſte, **and alſo** ipſe, **ſaving that the neuter gender in the nominative caſe, and in the accuſative caſe ſingular maketh** ipſum.

Nominativo hic, hæc, hoc: Genitivo hujus: Dativo huic: **as afore in the Noun.**

Singulariter,	*Nominat. is, ea, id.*	Pluraliter,	*Nominativo ii, eæ, ea.*
	Genitivo ejus.		*Ge. eorum, earum, eorum.*
	Dativo ei.		*Dativo iis, vel eis.*
	Accuſ. eum, eam, id.		*Accuſativo eos, eas, ea.*
	Vocativo caret.		*Vocativo caret.*
	Ablativo eo, ea, eo.		*Ablativo iis, vel eis.*

Singulariter,	*Nom. qui, quæ, quod.*	Pluraliter,	*N. qui, quæ, quæ. (rum.*
	Genitivo cujus.		*G. quorum, quarum, quo-*
	Dativo cui.		*Dat. quibus vel queis.*
	Ac. quem, quam, quod.		*Acc. quos, quas, quæ.*
	Vocativo caret. (qui.		*Vocativo caret.*
	Abl. quo, qua, quo, vel		*Abl. quibus vel queis.*

Likewiſe Quis ⁊ Quid **be declined, whether they be Interrogatives, or Indefinites. Alſo** Quiſquis **is thus declined,**

Nom.	*Quiſquis, Quicquid*	*Ac.*	*Quic-quid.*	*Abl.*	*Quoquo, Quaqua, Quoquo.*

The compounds of *Quis.*

Where note, that Quid **is always a ſubſtantive of the neuter gender.** *Note.*

Theſe five, Meus, tuus, ſuus, noſter, **and** veſter **are of the third declenſion, and be declined like Nouns Adjectives of three terminations, in this wiſe:** The third declenſion.

others expreſſions that marke time, as *ex eo tempore cum me pro veſtra incolumitate devovi*, pro *ad quem* or *cum tempus*, inſtead of *ad quod tempus*: So *tempus, cum*; *hic dies, cum*; *jam ab illo tempore, cum*, &c. The Ablative *qui* is of all Genders; of which many examples are read. Thence *qui fieri poteſt*, is the ſame as *quomodo*. Tis alſo the plural number in Plaut. The Accuſative plural neuter was not onely *quæ*, but alſo *qua*, & *quo*. *Qua* is in *quapropter*, that is *propter qua* or *quæ*, for *negotia* or *tempora*: & *quo* was in the Accuſative plural like *ambo* & *duo*: & yet remains in *quocirca*, *quouſque*, &c. It was alſo uſed in all Genders, as wee obſerved of *duo*.

Singulariter,

Nom. meus, mea, meum.
Genit. mei, meæ, mei.
Dativo meo, meæ, meo.
A. Meum, meam, meum.
Vocat. mi [1], mea, meum.
Ablat. meo, meâ, meo.

Pluraliter,

Nom. mei, meæ, mea.
Gen. meorum, mearum, meorum.
Dat. meis.
Ac. meos, meas, mea.
Vo. mei meæ, mea.
Ablativo meis.

The fourth Declension. **So is** Noster **declined, and** tuus, suus, vester, **saving that these three last do lack the Vocative case.**

Nostras, vestras, **and this noun** Cujas, **be of the fourth declension, and be thus declined.** [2]

Singulariter,

No. hic & hæc nostras, & hoc nostrate.
Genit. hujus nostratis.
Dativo huic nostrati.
Ac. hunc & hanc nostratem, & hoc nostrate.
Vocativo ô nostras, & ô nostrate.
A. ab hoc hac & hoc nostrate, vel nostrati.

Iuraliter.

N. hi & hæ nostrates, & hæc nostratia.
G. horum, harum & horum nostratium.
Dat. his nostratibus.
A. hos, & has nostrates & hæc nostratia.
Voc. ô nostrates, & ô nostratia.
A. ab his nostratibus.

Note. **Here is to be noted, that** Nostras, vestras, **and this noun** Cujas, **be called** Gentiles, **because they properly betoken pertaining to countreys or nations, to sects or factions.**

A Pronoun hath three persons.

Persons three. **The first person speaketh of himself: as,** ego, *I*, Nos, *Wee.*

The second person is spoken to: as, Tu, *Thou*, Vos, *Ye.* **And of this person is also every Vocative case.**

The third person is spoken of: as, Ille, *He*: Illi, *They*: **and therefore all nounes, Pronounes, and Participles be of the third person.**

[1] *Mi* is by an apocope for *mie* from the old Nominative *mius*. Tis used in all Genders. Sometimes tis a plural Vocative made by contraction for *mei*. Which contraction is more ordinary in *suus*, as *sis* for *suis*, &c. [2] Nouns belonging to countries in *as*, heretofore ended in *is*, and they said, according to Priscian, *hic* & *hæc Arpinatis*, & *hoc Arpinate*; but because they have changed their termination, they have also changed their Gender; the termination *as* being as well for the neuter, as for the two others. Hence *Ad iter Arpinas flexus* in Tully; *Bellum Privernos*, & *Bellum Capenas* in Livy. And Vossius saith, 'twould be a fault to say *Bellum Capenate*; Though Priscian and Donatus teach

Of a Verb.

A Verb. A Verb is a part of ſpeech declined with mood and tenſe; and betokeneth doing; as, Amo, *I love:* or ſuffering; as, Amor, *I am loved:* or being; as, Sum, *I am.*

Of Verbs, ſuch as have perſons be called perſonals: as, Ego amo, Tu amas. And ſuch as have no perſons, be called imperſonals: as Tædet, *It irketh*; Oportet, *it behooveth.*

Verbs perſonals. Of verbs perſonals there be five kinds, Active, Paſſive, Neuter, Deponent, and Commune.

Active. A verb Active endeth in o, and betokeneth to do; as, Amo, *I love:* and by putting to r, it may be a Paſſive, as, Amor.

Paſſive. A verb Paſſive endeth in or, and betokeneth to ſuffer; as Amor, *I am loved:* and by putting away r, it may be an Active, as, Amor.

Neuter. A Verb Neuter endeth in o, or m, and cannot take r, to make him a Paſſive, as, Curro, *I run.* Sum, *I am.* And it is Engliſhed ſometime Actively; as, Curro, *I run:* And ſometime Paſſively; as, Ægroto, *I am ſick.*

Deponent. A Verb Deponent endeth in r, like a Paſſive, and yet in ſignification is but either Active; as, Loquor verbum, *I ſpeak a word:* or Neuter; as, Glorior, *I boaſt.*

Commune. A verb Commune endeth in r, and yet in ſignification is both Active and Paſſive: as, Oſculor te, *I kiſs thee*; Oſculor a te, *I am kiſſed of thee.*

teach the contrary. 3 The Genus of Verbs is like that of the Nonn, either *Reall*, or *Grammaticall*; and therefore their diviſion ought to be made either from their ſignification or termination. If you diſtribute them the former way, there are three kinds, *Active*, *Paſſive* and *Neuter*, or *Subſtantive*. So all are *actives*, that ſignify actively, as *amo*, *curro*, *ſequor*, *aio*, *volo*: all are *paſſives* that ſignify paſſively, as *amor*, *vapulo*; all neuters that ſignify onely exiſtence, as *ſum*, *fio*. If you divide them according to their termination, they end all (except ſome few) either in *o* or *or*. If in *o* they either can or cannot admit *r*, if they can, they are called *actives* becauſe for the moſt part they note action; if they cannot, they are called *neuters*. If they end in *or*, either they can caſt *r* away, & they are called *paſſives*, or they cannot, & then they are called *Deponents*, or *Commons*. See the Latine Grammar *De Verbo.*

MOODS

MOODS.

Moods six. THere be six Moods: the Indicative, the Imperative, the Optative, the Potential, the Subjunctive, and the Infinitive.

Indicative. The Indicative mood sheweth a reason true or false: as, Ego amo, *I love*: Or else asketh a question; as, Amas tu? *dost thou love?*

Imperative. The Imperative biddeth or commandeth: as, Ama, *love thou.*

Optative. The Optative wisheth or desireth with these signes, *Would God, I pray God,* or *God grant*, as, Utinam amem, *I pray God I love*: and hath commonly an adverb of wishing joyned with him.

Potential. The Potential mood is known by these signes. *May, can, might, would, should, could,* or *ought*: as Amem, *I may,* or *can love*: without an adverb joyned with him.

Subjunctive. The Subjunctive mood hath evermore some conjunction joyned with him: as Cùm amarem, , *When I loved.* And it is called the Subjunctive mood, because it dependeth upon another verb in the same sentence, either going before, or coming after: as, Cùm amarem, eram miser: *When I loved, I was a wretch.*

Infinitive. The Infinitive signifieth to do, to suffer or to be: and hath neither number nor person nor nominative case before him: and is known commonly by this sign *To*: as, Amare, *To love* Also when two Verbs come together without any Nominative case between them, then the latter shall be the Infinitive mood: as, Cupio discere, *I desire to learn.*

1 *Sanctius* and *Sciopius* after him have lain aside all moods of verbs; and have made others distinction of tenses, dividing them into *prima* & *secunda*. For instance, they call *amo*, *præsens primum*, & *amem*, *præsens secundum*; *amabam*, *imperfectum primum*, & *amarem*, *imperfectum secundum*, &c. And for the future they make it threefold, for the Imperative passes for a third future. And this they doe not without some reason, because the tenses of the Subjunctive and the Indicative are used indifferently the one for the other; of which you may see examples in the note on the Indicative mood. But since this way is not more expedite then the other, tis better not to depart from the received method. However there is no reason why the Potential, Optative, and Subjunctive should be distinct moods. See the Latine Grammar.

GERUNDS.

GERUNDS[1].

Gerunds 3. *di, do, dum.*

THere be moreover belonging to the Infinitive mood of Verbs, certaine voices called Gerunds, ending in di, do, and dum: which have both the Active and Passive signification: as, Amandi, *of loving*, or *of being loved.* Amando, *in loving*, or *in being loved.* Amandum, *to love*, or *to be loved.*

SUPINES[2].

Supines two in *um* & *u*.

THere be also pertaining unto Verbs, two Supines: the one ending in um, which is called the first Supine, because it hath the signification of the Verb Active: as, Eo amatum, *I go to love.* And the other in u: which is called the latter Supine, because it hath for the most part the signification passive: as, Difficilis amatu, *Hard to be loved.*

TENSES.

Tenses five.

THere be five Tenses or Times: the Present tense, the Preterimperfect, the Preterperfect, the Preterpluperfect, & the Future tense.

Present tense.

The Present tense speaketh of the time that now is: as, Amo, *I love.*

Preterimperfect.

The Preterimperfect tense speaketh of the time not perfectly past: as, Amabam, *I loved* or *did love.*

Preterperfect.

The Preterperfect tense speaketh of the time perfectly past, with this sign *Have*: as, Amavi, *I have loved.*

Preterpluperfect.

The Preterpluperfect tense speaketh of the time more than perfectly past, with this sign *Had*: as, Amaveram, *I had loved.*

Future.

The Future tense speaketh of the time to come, with this sign *shall* or *will*: as, Amabo, *I shall* or *will love.*

[1] Gerunds are really Nouns Verbal Substantives, taken from the Adject. or Participle of the same termination, which oftentimes add to their verbal signification a kind of necessity or duty: whence *pugnandum est* is almost the same as *pugnare oportet.* But sometimes they loose this signification, and retain that onely of the action of their Verbs; as, *eantando rumpitur anguis.* See the Latine Grammar *De Gerundiis.* [2] The Supines too are Nouns verbal Substantives of the fourth declension., & have all their cases except the Vocative and the Genitive. See the Latine Grammar *De Supinis.*

PERSONS.

Persons three.

There be also in Verbs three persons in both numbers: as, Singulariter, Ego amo, *I love.* Tu amas, *Thou loveſt.* Ille amat, *He loveth.* Pluraliter, Nos amamus, *We love.* Vos amatis, *Ye* love. Illi amant, *They love.*

CONJUGATIONS.

Conjugations four.

Verbs have four Conjugations, which be known after this manner.

The firſt Conjugation hath a **long before** re **and** ris: **as**, Amâre, amâris.

The ſecond Conjugation hath e **long before** re **and** ris. **as**, Docêre, docêris.

The third Conjugation hath e **ſhort before** re **and** ris: **as**, Legere, legeris.

The fourth Conjugation hath i **long before** re **and** ris: **as**, Audîre, audîris.

Verbs in O, of the four Conjugations, be declined after theſe examples.

AMo, amas, amavi, amare: amandi, amando, amandum: amatum, amatu: amans, amaturus.	**To love.**
Doceo, doces, docui, docere: docendi, docendo, docendum: doctum, doctu: docens, docturus.	**To teach.**
Lego, legis, legi, legere: legendi, legendo, legendum: lectum, lectu: legens, lecturus.	**To read.**
Audio, audis, audivi, audire: audiendi, audiendo, audiendum: auditum, auditu: audiens, auditurus.	**To hear.**

† The ſecond perſon of both numbers, & the third perſon plural of this tenſe, do often looſe their midle ſyllable by a ſyncope; as, *amaſti*, *audiſti*, *amaſtis*, *audiviſtis*, *amarunt*, *audierant*. Which happens alſo to other perſons of the third and fourth Conjugation; as, *petii*, *petiiſti*, *petiit*; *perii*, *periiſti*, *perit*, &c. This ſyncope hath alſo place in the other tenſes formed from this; as, *amârim*, *amârim*, *amaſſem*, *amâro*, *amaſſe*. Some ſyncopated tenſes are

Indicative Mood, Preſent tenſe ſingular.

I love, Thou loveſt, He loveth, Wee love, Ye love, They love.
or, or, or, or, or, or,
do love. doſt love. doth love. do love. do love. do love.

AMo, amas, amat. } *Plurāliter,* { Amamus, amatis, amant.
Doceo, doces, docet. } { Docemus, docetis, docent.
Lego, legis, legit. } { Legimus, legitis, legunt.
Audio, audis, audit. } { Audimus, auditis, audiunt.

Preterimperfect tenſe ſingular. { Amabam, Docebam, Legebam, Audiebam, } bas, bat. *plur.* bamus, batis, bant. — *I loved or did love.*

Preterperfect tenſe ſingular. { Amavi [1], Docui, Legi, Audivi, } iſti, it. *plur.* imus, iſtis, érunt *vel* ére. — *I have loved.*

Preterpluperfect tenſe ſingular. { Amaveram, Docueram, Legeram, Audiveram, } ras, rat. *plur.* ramus, ratis, rant. — *I had loved.*

Future [2] *tenſe ſingular.* { Amabo, Docebo, } bis, bit. *plur.* bimus, bitis, bunt. { Legam, Audiam, } es, et. *plur.* emus, etis, ent. — *I ſhall or will love.*

are peculiar to the Poets; as, *extinxti, ſubmoſſes, cupit, produxe, abſtraxe, diviſſe.* [2] This tenſe is often uſed for the Imperative, not onely in divine Writ; as, *Non occides, Non furaberis*, &c. but alſo in profane Authours; as, *Tu hæc ſilebis.* Cic. *Ciceronem puerum curabis & amabis.* Id. Tis alſo worth the Obſervation that by the pureſt Authours this mood is indifferently uſed for the Subjunctive. As may appear by the following examples. *Si eſt bellum civile, quid nobis faciendum ſit ignoro.* Cic. for *ſi ſit. Authoritas tanta plane me movebat, niſi tu oppoſuiſſes non minorem tuam.* Cic. for *moveret. Abi, atque illa ſi jam laverit, mihi renuntia.* Ter. for *lavit. Quem enim receptum in gratiam ſummo ſtudio defenderim, hunc afflictum violare non debeo.* Cic. for *defendi.. Qui fuiſſet egentiſſimus in re ſuâ, & inſolens in alienâ.* Id. for *fuerat. Te rogo, ut advoles, reſpiraro ſi te videro.* Id. for *reſpirabo. Scævola quotidie ſimulatque luceret, faciebat omnibus ſuis conveniendi poteſtatem.* Id. for *lucebat. Num* P. *Decius cum ſe devoveret & equo amiſſo in mediam aciem irruebat, aliquid de voluptate cogitabat.* Id. for *irrueret*, &c.

Imperative Mood.

	Love thou.	*Love he, or let him love.*	*Love we, or let us love.*	*Love ye.*	*Love they, or let them love.*
Preſent tenſe ſingular.	Ama, amet[1],	amato: amato.	*Pl.* amemus.	amate, ament,	amatote: amanto[2].
	Doce, doceat,	doceto: doceto.	*Pl.* doceamus.	docete, doceant,	docetote: docento.
	Lege, legat,	legito: legito.	*Pl.* legamus.	legite, legant,	legitote: legunto.
	Audi, audiat,	audito: audito.	*Pl.* audiamus.	audite, audiant,	auditote: audiunto.

Optative Mood.

God Grant I love.

Preſent tenſe ſing. utinam	Amem, ames, amet. *Pl. utin.* amemus, ametis, ament.		
	Doceam, Legam, Audiam,	as, at. *Plur. utin.* amus, atis, ant.	
Preterimperfect tenſe ſing. utinam	Amarem, Docerem, Legerem, Audirem,		*Would God I loved,* or *did love.*
		res, ret. *Pl. utin.* remus, retis, rent.	
Preterperfect tenſe ſingular, utinam	Amaverim, Docuerim, Legerim, Audiverim,		*I pray God I have loved.*
		ris, rit. *Pl. utin.* rimus, ritis, rint.	
Preterpluperfect tenſe ſing. utinam	Amaviſſem, Docuiſſem, Legiſſem, Audiviſſem,		*Would God I had loved.*
		ſes, ſet. *Pl. utin.* ſemus, ſetis, ſent.	
Future tenſe ſingular, utinam	Amavero, Docuero, Legero, Audivero,		*God grant I ſhall* or *will love hereafter.*
		ris, rit. *Pl. utin.* rîmus, rîtis, rint.	

[1] The third perſon Singular and firſt and third perſon plural are borrowed from the Subjunctive mood; for theſe can be no more of the Imperative then *amem*; for to one that hinders you from loving you may ſay *amem*, let me love. Tis true the Subjunctive hath oftentimes the ſignification of the Imperative, but that is not enough to make an Imperative mood, for wee are not to look what happes ſometimes, but what is its primary ſignification. In Martial we read *Mollia nec rigidus ceſpes tegat oſſa, nec illi Terra gravis fueris; non fuit illa tibi*: Here *tegat* & *fueris*, have the ſignification of an Impe-

Potential Mood.

I may or *can love.*

Preſent tenſe ſing. Amem, ames, amet. *Pl.* amemus, ametis, ament.
Doceam, Legam, Audiam, } *I might, would, ſhould, ought* or *could love.*

Preterim-perfect tenſe ſing. Amarem, Docerem, Legerem, Audirem, } as, at. *Pl.* amus, atis, ant. res, rent. *Pl.* remus, retis, rent.

Preterper-fect tenſe ſingular. Amaverim, Docuerim, Legerim, Audiverim, } *I might, would, ſhould* or *ought to have loved.* ris, rit. *Plur.* rimus, ritis, rint.

Preterplu-perfect tenſe ſing. Amaviſſem, Docuiſſem, Legiſſem, Audiviſſem, } *I might, would, ſhould* or *ought to had loved.* ſes, ſet. *Plur.* ſemus, ſetis, ſent.

Future tenſe ſing. Amavero, Docuero, Legero, Audivero, } *I might* or *can love hereaftar.* ris, rit. *Plur.* rimus, ritis, rint.

Subjunctive Mood[3].

When I love.

Preſent tenſe ſing. Cùm Amem, ames, amet. *Pl. cùm* amemus, ametis, ament.
Doceam, Legam, Audiam, } as, at. *Pl. cùm* amus, atis, ant.

Imperative, but not an Imperative termination. And in theſe perſons there ſeems to be an Ellipſis, for *amet*, is for *fac* vel *facite ut amet. Bono ſis animo*, for *facito ut bono ſis animo.* Beſides by the ſame reaſon that they make *amet* and *amemus* Imperatives, they may make the future of the Indicative too, for that hath an Imperative ſignification, as wee ſhewed before. [2] This perſon is ſeldome uſed but in the Laws. [3] The Subjunctive mood hath always a ſignification that notes a dependency on ſome other thing; and therefore its tenſes have a future ſignification included in their own. In the preſent, as, *ſi æque in poſterum me ames. De qua utinam aliquandò tecum loquar.* Cic.

Preterimperfect tense singular. [1]

Amarem, Docerem, Legerem, Audirem, — *When I loved or did love.*

Cùm res, ret. *plur.* Cùm remus, retis, rent.

Preterperfect tense sing. [2]

Amaverim, Docuerim, Legerim, Audiverim, — *When I have loved.*

Cùm ris, rit. *pl.* Cùm rimus, ritis, rint.

Preterpluperfect tense sing.

Amaviſsem, Docuiſsem, Legiſsem, Audiviſsem, — *When I had loved.*

Cùm ſes, ſet. *pl.* Cùm ſemus, ſetis, ſent.

Future tense singular. [3]

Amavero, Docuero, Legero, Audivero, [4] — *When I ſhall or will love.*

Cùm rit, rit. *pl.* Cùm rimus, ritis, rint.

Infinitive [5] Mood.

Preſent and Preterimperfect tense.

Amare, Docere, Legere, Audire, — To — Love. Teach. Read. Hear.

Preterperfect & Preterpluperfect tense.

Amaviſſe, Docuiſſe, Legiſſe, Audiviſſe, — To have or had — Loved. Taught. Read. Heard.

[1] This tenſe beſides its owne ſignification hath ſometimes that of the preſent and the future. [2] This tenſe is very often uſed for the future: as, *Ne mora ſit ſi innuerim, quin pugnus continuo in malâ hæreat.* Ter. *Aufugerim potius quam reddam.* ibid. &c. [3] This tenſe hath a ſignification that partakes of the paſt and future too, and is called by Grammarians *Futurum exactum*, when the thing ſignified is Future, but ſuppoſed allready done. And therefore there is great deal of difference between *Cum Romam perreptabo*, & *Cum Romam perreptavero.* [4] Beſides its ordinary terminations, the Subjunctive had heretofore one in *im*, as, *edim*, *duim*, *auſim*, *faxim.* [5] Sanctius will have the Infinitive not only Indefinite as to number and perſon, but alſo as to its tenſes: and ſo he ſolves many difficult places, where others are fain to have recourſe to an Enallage, a figure not neceſſary in Gram. as ſhall be ſhown hereafter. Thus in that expreſſion of Terence, *Cras mihi argentum dare ſe dixit*, Sanctius ſays, that *dare*, is not for *daturum*, but ſuppoſes for it ſelf.

Future tense 6.	Amaturum,	esse,	To	love	hereafter.
	Docturum,			teach	
	Lecturum,			read	
	Auditurum,			hear	

Gerunds.	Amandi, **of loving**,	do, **in loving**,	dum, **to love.**
	Docendi, **of teaching**,	do, **in teaching**,	dum, **to teach.**
	Legendi, **of reading**,	do, **in reading**,	dum, **to read.**
	Audiendi, **of hearing**,	do, **in hearing**,	dum, **to hear.**

Supines.	Amatum,	To	love,	Amatu,	To be	loved.
	Doctum,		teach,	Doctu,		taught.
	Lectum,		read,	Lectu,		read.
	Auditum,		hear.	Auditu,		heard.

A Participle of the present tense.	Amans, **loving.**
	Docens, **teaching.**
	Legens, **reading.**
	Audiens, **hearing.**

The Participle of the first future tense.	Amaturus, **to love or about to love.**
	Docturus, **to teach or about to teach.**
	Lecturus, **to read or about to read.**
	Auditurus, **to hear or about to hear.**

Before we decline any Verbs in or, **for supplying of many tenses lacking in all such Verbs, wee must learn to decline this Verb** Sum, **in this wise following.**

self, because *dare* may be a future, as being indetermined and indifferent in it self to all tenses. And this opinion he confirmes by several examples. However, this doth not hinder but that ordinarily wee may use *amare* for the Present, and *amavisse* for the Preterperfect tense. 6 The Infinitive hath no future, but instead thereof makes use of the Participle in *rus* & *esse* or *fuisse*, which last is distinguished from the former, as the *futurum exactum* from the *futurum infectum*. These futures are declined and agree as Adjectives with their Substantives: though heretofore they had no certain gender or number. This future may also be expressed by the Participle in *rus* & *fore*. If the Verb have no Supines from whence this Participle may be formed, wee may very elegantly use *fore* or the Participle *futurum* by adding the Conjunction *ut*, especially after the Verbs, *spero*, *puto*, *suspicor*, *dico*, *affirmo*, and the like: as, *Spero fore ut contingat id nobis.* And sometimes this manner of expression is used with Verbs, from which wee may form another future by the Participle: as, *existimabant plerique futurum fuisse, ut oppidum caperetur.* Cæs. for *existimabant oppidum capiendum fore.*

Sum, es, fui, esse, futurus. **To be.**

Indicative Mood.

Present tense singular. SUM, **I am**: es, est. *Plural.* Sumus, estis, sunt [1].

Preterimperfect tense sin. Eram, **I was**: eras, erat. *Plural.* eramus, eratis, erant.

Preterperfect tense sing. Fui, [2] **I have been**: fuisti, fuit. *Plural.* fuimus, fuistis, fuerunt *vel* fuêre.

Preterpluperfect tense sin. Fueram, **I had been**: fueras, fuerat. *Pluraliter.* fueramus, fueratis, fuerant.

Future tense singular. Ero, **I shall or will be**: eris, erit [3]. *Plural.* erimus, eritis, erunt.

Imperative Mood.

Pres. tense sing. Sis, Es, Esto. **Be thou** Sit, Esto. *Plu.* Simus, Sitis, Este, Estote, Sint, Sunto.

Optative Mood.

Present tense sing. utinam Sim [4], **I pray God I be**: sis, sit. *Plur. utinam* simus, sitis, sint.

Preterimperf. tense sing. uti. Essem, **Would God I was**: esses, esset. *Plur. utinam* essemus, esseris, essent.

Preterperfect tense sing. uti. Fuerim, **I pray God I have been**: fueris, fuerit. *Plur. utinam* fuerimus, fueritis, fuerint.

Preterpluperf. tense sing. uti. Fuissem, **Would God I had been**: fuisses, fuisset. *Plur. utin.* fuissemus, fuissetis, fuissent.

Future tense singul. utin. Fuero, **God grant I be hereafter**: fueris, fuerit. *Plur. utinam* fuerîmus, fueritis, fuerint.

Potential Mood.

Present tense. singular. Sim, **I may or can be**: sis, sit. *Plur.* simus, sitis, sint.

Preterimperf. tense singul. Essem, **I might or could be**: esses, esset. *Plur.* essemus, esseris, essent.

[1] For *sum*, *sumus*, *sunt*, the Ancients said *esum*, *esumus*, *esunt*. Whence *esunto* is read in Tully for *sunto* according to Vossius, who forms *esum*, from ἔσομαι, whence by taking away the Diphthongue is made *esom*, then *esum* & afterwards *sum*. But Julius Scaliger will have it come from εἰμὶ, from whence

is

Preterperfect tense sing. Fuerim, **I might, could, should, or ought to have been:** fueris, fuerit. *Plur.* fuerimus, fueritis, fuerint.

Preterpluperfect tense singular. Fuissem, **I might, could, should, or ought to had been:** fuisses, fuisset. *Plur.* fuissemus, fuissetis, fuissent.

Future tense singular. Fuero, **I may, or can be hereafter:** fueris, fuerit. *Plur.* fuerimus, fueritis, fuerint.

Subjunctive Mood.

Present tense sing. Cùm Sim, **When I am:** sis, sit. *Plural.* *Cùm* simus, sitis, sint.

Preterimperfect tense sing. Cùm Essem, **When I was:** esses, esset. *Plur.* *Cùm* essemus, essetis, essent.

Preterperfect tense sing. Cùm Fuerim. **When I have been:** fueris, fuerit. *Pl.* *Cùm* fuerimus, fueritis, fuerint.

Preterpluperfect tense sing. Cùm Fuissem, **When I had been:** fuisses, fuisset. *Plur.* *Cùm* fuissemus, fuissetis, fuissent.

Future tense sing. Cùm Fuero, **When I shall or will be:** fueris, fuerit. *Plur.* *Cùm* fuerimus, fueritis, fuerint.

Infinitive Mood.

Present and preterimperfect tense. Esse, **To be** *Preterperfect and preterpluperfect tense.* Fuisse, **to have or had been.**

Future tense. Fore, *vel* Futurum esse. **To be hereafter.**

Verbs in *or* of the four Conjugations be declined after these examples.

AMor, amâris, *vel* amâre, amatus sum *vel* fui, amâri, amatus, amandus. **To be loved.**

Doceor, docêris *vel* docêre, doctus sum *vel* fui. docêri, doctus, docendus, **To be taught.**

Legor, legeris *vel* legere, lectus sum *vel* fui, legi, lectus, legendus. **To be read.**

Audior, audîris *vel* audîre, auditus sum, *vel* fui, audîri, auditus, audiendus. **To be heard.**

is made first εἰμι, then ἐμι, σεμι, and at last *sum*, by changes of letters, for which there are authorities. ² *Fui* & *futurus* & *fore* come from the old verb *fuo*. ³ For *erit* heretofore they read *escit*, whence *escunt* in a place of the XII. tables cited by Tully. ⁴ *Sim* is a syncope for *siem*. This verb hath neither gerunds nor supines.

Indica-

Indicative Mood [1].

I am loved.

Preſent tenſe ſing.
Amor, amâris *vel* amâre, amatur.
Doceor, docêris *vel* docêre, docetur.
Legor, legeris, *vel* legere, legitur.
Audior, audîris *vel* audire, auditur.
Pluraliter mur, mini, ntur.

Preterimperfect tenſe ſingular.
Amabar, Docebar, Legebar, Audiebar, *I was loved.* baris *vel* bare, batur. *pl.* bamur, bamini, bantur.

Preterperfect tenſe ſingular.
Amatus, Doctus, Lectus, Auditus, *I have been loved,* ſum *vel* fui, tus es *vel* fuiſti, tus eſt *vel* fuit. *pl.* ti ſumus *vel* fuimus, ti eſtis *vel* fuiſtis, ti ſunt, fuérunt *vel* fuêre.

Preterpluperf. tenſe ſingular.
Amatus, Doctus, Lectus, Auditus, *I had been loved,* eram *vel* fueram. tus eras *vel* fueras, tus erat *vel* fuerat. *pl.* ti eramus *vel* fueramus, ti eratis *vel* fueratis, ti erant *vel* fuerant.

Future tenſe ſing.
Amabor, Docebor, Legor, Audiar, *I ſhall or will be loved.* beris *vel* bere, itur. *pl.* bimur, imini, untur. éris *vel* êre, etur. *pl.* emur, êmini, entur.

Imperative Mood.

	Be thou loved.	*Let him be loved.*	*Let us be loved.*	*Be ye loved.*	*Let them be loved.*
Preſent tenſe ſingular.	Amare, amatur [2], amator : amator.		*pl.* amemur.	Amamini, amaminor [3] :	amentur, amantor.
	Docere, docetor : docetor.	doceatur,	*pl.* doceamur.	Docemini, docemini :	doceantur, docentor.
	Legere, legitor : legitor.	legatur,	*pl.* legamur.	Legimini, legiminor :	legantur, leguntor.
	Audire, auditor : auditor.	audiatur,	*pl.* audiamur.	Audimini, audiminor :	audiantur, audiuntor.

[1] The Verb paſſive, as alſo the Deponent & Common, hath only three tenſes in this mood; the Preſent, the Preterimperf. tenſe & the Future. For the Preterperf. tenſe & Preterpluperf. are formed by the help of the Participle & the Verb *ſum*, as *amatus ſum*, *vel fui*; *amatus eram vel fueram*. [2] *Ametur*, *amemur* & *amentur* are borrowed of the Subjunctive, as we obſerved in the Imperative of the active voice. [3] This termination in *minor* is grown out of uſe. It might here be demanded how a Paſſive can have an Imperative, ſince a paſſion cannot be commanded. If one ſhould ſay to a ſervant, *ametur ab hero*, he might anſwer,

Optative Mood.

God grant I be loved.

Preſent tenſe ſingular, Utinam Amer, ameris *vel* êre êtur. *pl. uti.* êmur. êmini, entur. Docear, Legar, Audiar, aris *vel* are, atur. *pl uti.* amur, amini, antur.

Would God I were loved.

Preterim-perf. tenſe ſingular, Utinam Amarer, Docerer, Legerer, Audirer, reris *vel* rere, retur. *pl. uti.* remur, remini, rentur

I pray God I have been loved.

Preterperfect tenſe ſingular, Utinam Amatus, Doctus, Lectus, Auditus, ſim *vel* fuerim, tus ſis *vel* fueris, tus ſit *vel* fuerit. *plur. utinam* ti ſimus *vel* fueri-mus, ti ſis *vel* fueritis, ti ſint *vel* fuerint.

Would God I had been loved.

Preterplu-perfect tenſe ſingular, Utinam Amatus, Doctus, Lectus, Auditus, eſſem *vel* fuiſſem, tus eſſes *vel* fuiſſes, tus eſſet *vel* fuiſſet. *plur. utinam* ti eſſe-mus *vel* fuiſſemus, ti eſſetis *vel* fuiſſetis, ti eſſent *vel* fuiſſent.

God grant I be loved hereafter.

Future tenſe ſingular, Utinam Amatus, Doctus, Lectus, Auditus, ero *vel* fuero, tus eris *vel* fueris, tus erit *vel* fuerit. *pl. utinam* ti erimus *vel* fueri-mus, ti eritis *vel* fueritis, ti erunt *vel* fue-rint.

Potential Mood.

I may or can be loved.

Preſent tenſe ſingular, Amer, êris *vel* êre, êtur. *pl.* êmur, êmini, entur. Docear, Legar, Audiar, aris *vel* are atur. *pl.* amur, amini, antur.

anſwer, that that need not be commanded him, ſince he deſired nothing more, and beſides that was not in his power, but depended on his Maſters will. To this wee may anſwer, though a paſſion depend allways on the agent, & ſo properly cannot be commanded, yet the diſpoſition and cauſe of it is often in our power. So that *ametur ab hero* is all one as *ita vitam compone ut ameris. Docetor à Præceptore*, is the ſame as, *Ne reſpue Doctorem, ſed ejus verba imbibe*; and ſo of others.

preter-

Preterim-perfect tenſe ſing. Amarer, Docerer, Legerer, Audirer, } *I would, ſhould, or ought to be loved.*
reris *vel* rere, retur. *Plu.* remur, remini, rentur.

I would, ſhould, or ought to have been loved.

Preter-perfect tenſe ſingular. Amatus, Doctus, Lectus, Auditus, } ſim *vel* fuerim, tus ſis *vel* fueris, tus ſit *vel* fuerit. *Plu.* ti ſimus *vel* fuerimus, ti ſitis *vel* fueritis, ti ſint *vel* fuerint.

I would, ſhould, or ought to had been loved.

Preterplu-perfect tenſe ſingular. Amatus, Doctus, Lectus, Auditus, } eſſem *vel* fuiſſem, tus eſſes *vel* fuiſſes, tus eſſet *vel* fuiſſet. *Plu.* ti eſſemus *vel* fuiſſemus, ti eſſetis *vel* fuiſſetis, ti eſſent *vel* fuiſſent.

I may or can be loved hereafter.

Future tenſe ſing. Amatus, Doctus, Lectus, Auditus, } ero *vel* fuero, tus eris *vel* fueris, tus erit *vel* fuerit. *Plur.* ti erimus *vel* fuerimus, ti eritis *vel* fueritis, ti erunt *vel* fuerint.

Subjunctive Mood [1].

When I am loved.

Preſent tenſe ſingular. Amer, êris *vel* êre, êtur. *Pl. Cùm* êmur, êmini, entur.
Docear, Legar, Audiar, } aris *vel* are, atur. *Plur. Cùm* amur, amini, antur.

Preterim-perfect tenſe ſing. Amarer, Docerer, Legerer, Audirer, } *When I was loved.*
rêris *vel* rêre, retur. *Plu. Cùm* rêmur, rêmini, rentur.

When I have bee n loved.

Preterper-fect tenſe ſingular. Amatus, Doctus, Lectus, Auditus, } ſim *vel* fuerim, tus, ſis *vel* fueris, tus, ſit *vel* fuerit. *Plur. Cùm* ti ſimus *vel* fuerimus, ti ſitis *vel* fueritis, ti ſint *vel* fuerint.

[1] The Subjunctive Mood hath onely a Preſent & Preterimperfect tenſe of its own. The Preterperfect & Preterpluperfect, as in the Indicative, are ſupplied by the Participle and the verb *ſum*. And alſo the future, as following the nature of the Preterperfect tenſe, which it includes in its ſignification, as was obſerved before. But this circumlocution hath no place in thoſe verbs which want their Supines. As for examples, becauſe *metuo*, & *diſco* want their Supines, *metuor* & *diſcor* want the Preterperfect tenſe. On the contrary, thoſe verbs which in the Active have divers Supines, have in the Paſſive ſeveral Preterperfect tenſes. So from *lavo* is *lotum*, *lautum* & *lavatum*, & therefore from *lavor* wee ſay *lavatus*, *lautus*, & *lotus ſum*. This Participle in the

When I had been loved.

Preterplu-perfect tense sing. Amatus, Doctus, Lectus, Cùm Auditus, } Essem *vel* fuissem, tus, esses *vel* fuisses, tus esset *vel* fuisset. *Plur. Cùm* ti essemus *vel* fuissemus, ti essetis *vel* fuissetis, ti essent *vel* fuissent.

Future tense singular. Amatus, Doctus, Lectus, Cùm Auditus, } ero *vel* fuero, tus eris *vel* fueris, tus erit *vel* fuerit. *Plur. Cùm* ti erimus *vel* fuerimus, ti eritis *vel* fueritis, ti erunt *vel* fuerint.

When I shall or will be loved.

Infinitive Mood.

Present and Preterimperfect tense. Amari, Doceri, Legi, Audiri, } To be } Loved. Taught. Read. Heard.

Preterperf. tense and Preterplu-perf. tense. Amatum, Doctum, Lectum, Auditum, } esse *vel* fuisse. To have or had been loved.

Future tense. Amatum iri [2], *vel* amandum esse, Do um iri, *vel* docendum esse, Lectum iri, *vel* legendum esse, Auditum iri, *vel* audiendum esse, } To be } loved taught read heard } hereafter

A participle of the preterperfect tense. Amatus, Doctus, Lectus, Auditus, } Loved. Taught. Read. Heard.

A participle of the Future in dus. Amandus, Docendus, Legendus, Audiendus, } To be } Loved. Taught. Read. Heard.

in the circumlocution of the future is most frequently of no certain gender or number. Hence in Tully *vaticinati sunt madefactum iri Græciam sanguine.* And in Terent. *Datum iri gladiatores.* But though *amatum iri* be a future, yet *amatum ire* is of the present tense: nor hath this circumlocution place, but when you may use it in the Indicative mood. So wee may say *perditum ire*, because wee may say *eo perditum*, but not *intellectum ire*, because wee cannot say *eo intellectum.*

Of

Of certain Verbs going out of Rule, which are declined and formed, in manner following.

POſsum, potes, potui, poſse, potens. **To may or can.**
Volo, vis, volui, velle: volendi, volendo, volendum: ſupinis caret: volens. **To will or to be willing.**
Nolo, nonvis, nolui, nolle: nolendi, nolendo, nolendum: ſupinis caret, nolens: **To nill or to be unwilling**
Malo, mavis, malui, malle: malendi, malendo, malendum: ſupinis caret: malens: **To have rather or to be more willing.**
Edo, edis *vel* es, edi, edere *vel* eſse: edendi, edendo, edendum: eſum eſu, *vel* eſtum eſtu, edens, eſurus *vel* eſturus: **To eat.**
Fio, fis, factus ſum *vel* fui, fieri: factus, faciendus: **To be made or to be done.**
Fero, fers, tuli, ferre: ferendi, ferendo, ferendum: latum, latu: ferens, laturus: **To bear or ſuffer.**
Feror, ferris *vel* ferre, latus ſum *vel* fui, ferri: latus, ferendus: **To be born or ſuffered.**

Indicative Mood.

Preſent tenſe ſingular.	*Pluraliter.*
Poſsum [1], potes, poteſt.	Poſsumus, poteſtis, poſsunt.
Volo, vis [2], vult.	Volumus, vultis, volunt.
Nolo [3], nonvis, non vult.	Nolumus, nonvultis, nolunt.
Malo [4], mavis, mavult.	Malumus, mavultis, malunt.
Edo, edis *vel* es, edit *vel* eſt [5].	Edimus, editis, *vel* eſtis, edunt.
Fio, fis, fit.	Fimus, fitis, fiunt.
Fero [6], fers, fert.	Ferimus, fertis, ferunt.
Feror, ferris *vel* ferre, fertur.	Ferimur, ferimini, feruntur.

1 *Poſſum* is compounded of *potis* or *pote* and *ſum*, and keeps the *t* when a vowell follows; as, *potes*, *poteſt*, *poteram*, *potero*, &c. but changeth it into an *s* when another *s* follows; as, *poſſum*, *poſsim*. And therefore the Ancients ſaid *poteſſem*, *poteſſe* for *poſſem*, *poſſe*. 2 *Vis* and *vult* are made by a ſyncope for *volis* and *volit*, and ſo *vultis* (or as the Ancients ſaid *voltis*) for *volitis*. 3 *Nolo* is compounded of *ne* for *non* & *volo*, whence for *non vis* and *non vult*, is read *nevis* & *nevult*. 4 *Malo* is from *magis* and *volo*. 5 From *eſt* is made *eſtur*, (as from *poteſt*, *poteſtur* in old Authors) which is read not only in Plautus but

preterimperfect tense singular.

Poteram,
Volebam,
Nolebam,
Malebam,
Edebam,
Fiebam,
Ferebam,
} as, at. *plur.* amus, atis, ant.

Ferebar, baris *vel* bare, batur. *pl.* bamus, bamini, bantur.

preterperfect tense singular.

Potui,
Volui,
Nolui,
} Malui,
Edi,
Tuli [7],
} isti, it. *pl.* imus, istis, êrunt *vel* êre.

Factus [8],
Latus,
} sum *vel* fui, tus es *vel* fuisti, tus est *vel* fuit. *pl.* ti sumus *vel* fuimus, ti estis *vel* fuistis, ti sunt fuerunt *vel* fuêre.

preterpluperfect tense sing.

Potueram,
Volueram,
Nolueram,
} Malueram,
Ederam,
Tuleram,
} ras, rat. *pl.* ramus, ratis, rant.

Factus,
Latus,
} eram *vel* fueram, tus eras *vel* fueras, tus erat *vel* fuerat. *plur.* ti eramus *vel* fueramus, ti eratis *vel* fueratis, ti erant *vel* fuerant.

Future tense sing.

Potero, eris, erit. *pl.* poterimus, eritis, erunt.

Volam,
Nolam,
Malam,
} Edam,
Fiam,
Feram,
} es, et. *plur.* emus, etis, ent.

Ferar, ferêris *vel* ferêre, feretur. *plur.* feremur, feremini, ferentur.

Posum, Volo, Malo, **have no Imperative Mood.**

but also in Ovid. [6] *Fero* is irregular only in this, that in certain tenses it looses the vowell after *r*; as, *fers*, *fert*, for *feris*, *ferit*. [7] *Tuli* is made from *tollo* or *tolo*, *tetuli*; as from *fallo fefelli*, and by taking away the reduplication *tuli*. But *tolo* seems to come from the old Verb τηλῶ *fero* or τελάω, whence also the Supines *latum* for *tolatum*. Unless you had rather say, that *tolo* made *tetuli*, *telatum* or *tlatum*, whence afterwards was made *latum*. [8] *Fio* made hertofore *fii* in the Perfect tense according to Priscian.

Impera-

Imperative Mood.

Preſent tenſe ſingular.

Noli, nolito. *pluraliter.* Nolite, nolitote.

Es, eſto: ede, edito: } edat, eſto, edito. } *pl.* Edamus, { edite, eſte, eſtote, editote: } Edant, edunto.

Fito tu [1]: Fer, ferto: Ferre, fertor. } Fiat, fito: Ferat, ferto: Feratur, fertor. } *pl.* Fiamus, Feramus, Ferimur. { *pl.* Fite, fitote: Ferte, fertote: Ferimini, ferimini: } Fiant, fiunto. Ferant, ferunto. Ferantur, feruntor.

Optative Mood.

Preſent tenſe ſingular. Utinam

Poſſim, Velim, Edam, Fiam, Feram, Ferar, } { Nolim, Malim [2], } is, it. *plur.* Utinam imus, itis, int.

as, at. *plur.* Utinam amus, atis, ant.

raris *vel* rare, ratur. *pl. Utin.* amur, amini, antur.

Preterimperfect tenſe ſingular. Utinam

Poſſem, Vellem, Nollem, Mallem, } { Ederem, *vel* eſſem, Fierem, Ferrem, } es, et. *pl. Utinam* emus, etis, ent.

Ferrer, reris *vel* rere, retur. *pl.* Ut. remur, remini, rentur.

Preterperfect tenſe ſingular. Utinam

Potuerim, Voluerim, Noluerim, } { Maluerim, Ederim, Tulerim, } ris, it. *pluraliter. Utinam* rimus, ritis, rint.

Factus, Latus, } { ſim *vel* fuerim, tus ſit vel fueris, tus ſit *vel* fuerit. *p. Ut.* ti ſimus *vel* fuerimus, ti ſitis *vel* fueritis, ti ſint *vel* fuerint.

Preterpluperfect tenſe ſing. Utinam

Potuiſſem, Voluiſſem, Noluiſſem, } { Maluiſſem, Ediſſem, Tuliſſem, } ſes, ſet. *plu. Utinam* ſemus, ſetis, ſent.

Factus, Latus, } { eſſem *vel* fuiſſem, tus eſſes *vel* fuiſſes, tus eſſet *vel* fuiſſet. *plur. Utin.* eſſemus *vel* fuiſſemus, ti eſſetis *vel* fuiſſetis, ti eſſent *vel* fuiſſent.

1 *Fi* is alſo read in Plautus, & in Horace too, according to Voſſius, *ſi cognitor ipſe*; for which others read *ſis cognitor*. 2 For *malim* & *mallem* heretofore they ſaid *mavelim* & *mavellem*. As alſo *edim* for *edam*; as wee find *duint* for *dent*, & *perduint* for *perdant* in the Comicks; & *edit* is for *edat* in Horace. 3 *Fieri* is by a tranſpoſition of letters for *feiri*, which was for *firi*, as from *audio*, *audiri*: for the Ancients writ *i* long by *ei*. 4 *Eo* ſhould make *eis*, *eit*, &c. & in the infinitive *eire*. But by contraction they firſt made *eis*, *eit*,

Future tense singular. Potuero, Voluero, Noluero, } Maluero, Edero, Tulero, } ris, rit. *plural.* *Utinam* rimus, ritis, rint.

Utinam Factus, Latus, } ero *vel* fuero, tus eris *vel* fueris, tus erit *vel* fuerit. *pl.* *Uti.* ti erimus *vel* fuerimus, ti eritis *vel* fueritis, ti erunt *vel* fuerint.

The Potential and the Subjunctive Mood be formed like the Optative in voice, and do differ only in signification and sign of the Mood.

Infinitive Mood.

Present tense and Preterimperf. tense. Posse, Velle, Nolle, Malle, Edere *vel* esse, Ferre, Fieri 3, Ferri, } *Preterperf. & Preterpluperfect tense.* Potuisse. Voluisse. Noluisse. Maluisse. Edisse. Tulisse. Factum esse *vel* fuisse. Latum esse *vel* fuisse.

Future tense. Esurum esse. Laturum esse. } Factum iri, *vel* faciendum esse. Latum iri, *vel* ferendum esse.

Eo 4 **and** queo 5 **make** ibam **and** quibam **in the Preterimperfect tense of the Indicative Mood, and** ibo **and** quibo **in the future tense: and in all other Moods & tenses are varied like Verbs in** o **of the fourth Conjugation, saving that they make their Gerunds,** Eundi, eundo, eundum. Queundi, queundo, queundum.

Of the Preterperfect tense of the Indicative Mood, be formed the Preterpluperfect tense of the same Mood; the Preterperfect tense, the Preterpluperfect tense, & the Future tense of the Optative Mood, the Potential Mood, and the Subjunctive Mood, the Preterperfect tense, and the Preterpluperfect tense of the Infinitive Mood, as of Amavi, **are formed,** Amaverim,

eit, & then taking away the *e* they said *is it*, *i* longum and the Diphthong *ei* being often used one for the other, and was observed before. The compounds of *eo* make *ibo* in the future like their simple, as *transibo*, *præteribo*; but sometimes *iam* like *audiam*, as *transiam*, *præteriam*. *Iniectur ratio*, Cic. &c. Some of its compounds have a passive voice, as *adeor*, *ambior*, *ineor*, *obeor*, *subeor*, &c. and also *itur ad me*. Ter. *Ambio* is declined regularly like *audio*, but *ambibam* is read sometimes in Livy and elsewhere, & heretofore they said *audibam* for *audiebam*. 5 *Queo* & *nequeo* are declined like *eo*, but that they want the Imperative, the Gerunds, and the Participle of the present tense. Tis found also in the Passive, as *queatur* in Lucretius, *quitus* in Terence.

amave-

amaverim, amavero, by changing i into e short: & amavisem, amavisse, keeping i still.

Impersonals. IMpersonals be declined throughout all Moods and tenses in the voice of the third person singular only [1]: as, Delectat, delectabat, delectavit, delectaverat, delectabit. Decet, decebat, decuit, decuerat, decebit, decere. Studetur, studebatur, studitum est *vel* fuit, studitum erat *vel* fuerat, studebitur, *&c.*

And they have commonly before their English, this sign *It*: as, It delighteth, Delectat. It becometh not, Non decet.

OF THE PARTICIPLE.

A Participle is a part of Speech, derived of a Verb, and taketh part of a Noun, as Gender, case and declension: and part of a Verb, as tense and signification: and part of both, as number and figure.

Four kinds of Participles. There be four kinds of Participles: one of the Present tense, another of the Preter tense: one of the Future in rus, and another of the Future in dus.

Present tense. A Participle of the Present tense, hath his English ending in *ing*: as, *Loving*, and his Latin in ans, or ens: as, Amans, docens. And it is formed of the Preterimperfect tense of the Indicative mood, by changing the last syllable into ns [2], as, Amabam, amans. Audiam, audiens. Auxiliabar, auxilians. Poteram, potens.

The first Future in *rus*. A Participle of the Future in rus betokeneth to do like the Infinitive mood of the Active voice: as, Amaturus, *To love* or *about to love*. And it is formed of the latter Supine [3] by putting to rus: as, Doctu, doctūrus [4].

Preter tense A Participle of the Preter tense hath his English

[1] Sometimes they are read in the third person plurall too; as, *decent, pudent, oportebant, pudebunt.* See more in the Latine Grammar *De Impersonalicus.* [2] But *iens* from *ibam*, takes e before *ns*; and is declined irregularly *iens, euntis, eunti*, &c. [3] Other say from the first Supine, because Deponents want the latter Supine. [4] Some there are formed irregularly; as, *Sonaturus, pariturus, nasciturus, oriturus, moriturus*, &c. [5] Some of these, though of a Passive form, have an Active signification; as, *cautus*, qui cavet: *taciturus*, qui tacet. So *arguitus, circumspectus, consideratus, disertus, falsus, profusus, suetus*

ending in *d*, *t*, or *n*: as, *Loved taught*, *ſlain*: and his Latin in tus [5], ſus, xus: as, Amatus, viſus, nexus: and one in uus: as, Mortuus. And it is formed of the latter Supine, by putting to s: as, Lectu, lectus, except Mortuus [6].

A Participle of the Future in dus betokeneth to ſuffer like the Infinitive mood of the Paſſive voice: as, Amandus, *To be loved*. And it is formed of the Genitive caſe of the Participle of the Preſent tenſe by changing tis into dus: as, Amantis, amandus: Legentis, legendus. And it is alſo found to have the ſignification of the Participle of the Preſent tenſe: as, Legendis veteribus proficis, *in reading old Authors thou doſt profit*. The ſecond Future tenſe in *dus*.

Of a Verb Active, and ſo of a Verb Neuter [7] which hath the Supines come two Participles, one of the Preſent tenſe, and another of the Future in rus: as of amo cometh amans, amaturus; of curro, currens, curſurus. Of an Active come 2. Participles.

Of a Verb Paſſive whoſe Active hath the Supines come two Participles: one of the Preter tenſe, and another of the Future tenſe in dus: as of amor cometh amatus, amandus. Of a Paſſive come two.

Of a Verb Deponent come three Participles, one of the Preſent tenſe, one of the Preter tenſe, and another of the Future in rus: as of auxilior cometh auxilians, auxiliatus, auxiliaturus. Of a Deponent three.

And if the Verb Deponent do govern an Accuſative caſe after him, it may form alſo a Participle in dus, as of loquor, loquendus.

Of a Verb Commune come four Participles: as of largior cometh largiens, largiturus, largitus, largiendus. Of a Commune four.

Participles of the preſent tenſe be declined like Nouns Adjectives of three Articles, as, Nominativo hic, hæc & hoc amans; Genitivo hujus amantis, Dativo huic amanti, *&c.* Participles declined like Adject.

ſuetus with its compounds, *aſſuetus*, *conſuetus*, *inſuetus*. [6] Which ſome would rather have a Noun. [7] From thoſe Neuters that form their Preterperfect tenſe like paſſives, come three Participles; as, *gaudens*, *gaviſus*, & *gaviſurus* from *gaudeo*: *audens*, *auſus* and *auſurus* from *audeo*, &c. Sometimes alſo a fourth Participle is read, *audenda res* in Livy: *Cœnanda olla* in Perſius. From *juro* alſo there is *jurans*, *juraturus*, *juratus*, and *jurandus*. And ſo from *placeo*.

Parti-

Participles of other tenſes be declined like Nouns Adjectives of three divers endings: as, amaturus, amatura, amaturum. Amatus, amata, amatum, Amandus, amanda, amandum.

OF AN ADVERB[1].

AN Adverb is a part of Speech joyned to the Verbs, to declare their ſignification.

Adverbs ſome be of time: as, Hodiè, cras, heri, perendiè, olim, aliquando, nuper, quando.

Some be of

- **Place: as,** Ubi, ibi, hîc, iſtîc, illîc, intûs, foris.
- **Number: as,** Semel, bis, ter, quater, iterum.
- **Order: as,** Inde, deinde, denique, poſtremò.
- **Aſking, or doubting: as,** Cur, quare, undè, quorſum, num, nunquid.
- **Calling: as,** Heûs, ô, ehodum.
- **Affirming: as,** Certè, næ, profectò, ſanè, ſcilicet, licèt, eſtò.
- **Denying: as,** Non, haud, minimè, neutiquam, nequaquam.
- **Swearing: as,** Pol, ædepol, hercle, mediuſfidius.
- **Exhorting: as,** Eia, agè, agitè, agedum.
- **Flattering: as,** Sodes, amabo.
- **Forbidding: as,** Nè.
- **Wiſhing: as,** Utinam, ſi, ô ſi, ô.
- **Gathering together: as,** Simul, unà, pariter, non modo, non ſolùm.
- **Parting: as,** Seorſim, ſigillatim, vicatim.

[1] Some Adverbs, though few, are Primitives; as, *eras*, *jam*, &c. but the greateſt part of them are Derivatives. Of which ſome are formed from Nouns without any change of termination; from the Nominative, as *facile*, *potius*, *utrum*, *recens*, *penitus*, &c. from the Ablative, as *repente*, *ſubito*, *iſthac*, *quo*, &c. Some change their termination, as *ſummatim*, *docte*, *largiter*, *cito*, *omnino*, &c. From Verbs are derived *raptim*, *caſum*, *oſtiatim*, *exſultim*, *punctim*, & the like. Some few are derived from Prepoſitions; *intro*, *ſubtus*, *clancalum*, &c. Adverbs are alſo compounded of two Nouns; as, *pridie*, for *prioridie*, *tantopere* of *tanto opere*: of a Noun and a Pronoun; as, *quare*, of *quâ re*; of

Some are of
- **Chooſing: as,** Potiùs, imò.
- **A thing not finiſhed: as,** Penè, ferè, propè, vix, modò, non.
- **Shewing: as,** En, ecce.
- **Doubting: as,** Forſan, forſitan, fortaſſis, fortaſſe.
- **Chance: as,** Forte, fortuitò.
- **Likeneſs: as,** Sic, ſicut, quaſi, ceu, tanquam, velut.
- **Quality: as,** Benè, malè, doctè, fortitèr.
- **Quantity, as,** Multùm, Parùm, minimùm, paululùm, plurimum.
- **Compariſon: as,** Tam, quàm, magis, minùs, maximè.

Certain Adverbs be compared: as, Doctè, doctiùs, doctiſſimè. Fortitèr, fortiùs, fortiſſimè. Propè, propiùs, proximè.

Alſo the voices of Prepoſitions, if they be ſet alone, not having any caſual word to ſerve unto, joyned with them, be not Prepoſitions, but are changed into Adverbs: as, Qui antè non cavet poſt dolebit, **He that bewareth not afore ſhall be ſorry afterward.** Coràm laudare, & clam vituperare, inhoneſtum eſt, **In preſence to commend one, & behind the back to diſpraiſe, is an unhoneſt point.**

OF A CONJUNCTION.

A Conjunction is a part of Speech, that joyneth words and ſentences together.

Of Conjunctions ſome be Copulatives: as, Et, que, quoque, ac, atque, nec, neque.

Some be
- **Disjunctives: as,** Aut, ve, vel, ſeu, ſive.
- **Diſcretives: as,** Sed, quidem, autem, verò, at, aſt.
- **Cauſals: as,** Nam, namque, enim, etenim, quia, ut, quòd, quum, quoniam, **and** quando **ſet for** quoniam.

of a Noun and a Verb, as *pedententim*, for *pedem tendendo*: Of a Noun & an Adverb, as *ſæpenumero*; of a Noun and a Prepoſition, as *denuo*, of *de novo*; of a Noun and a ſyllabical Particle, as *tantiſper*; of a Pronoun & a Prepoſition, as *poſtea*; of two Verbs; as *ilicet*; of a Verb and an Adverb, as *ubivis*; of two Adverbs, as *tantummodo*; of an Adverb and a Prepoſition, as *quoad*; of an Adverb and a Conjunction, as *etiam*. Some are compounded of three words, as *quamobrem*, *quemadmodum*, &c.

Some

Some be
- **Conditionals: as,** Si, sin, modò, dum, dummodò.
- **Exceptives: as,** Ni, nisi, quin, alioquin, præterquam.
- **Interrogatives: as,** Ne, an, utrùm, necne, anne, nonne.
- **Illatives: as,** Ergo, ideò, igitur, quare, itaque, proin.
- **Adversatives: as,** Etsi, quanquam, quamvis, licèt, estò.
- **Redditives to the same: as,** Tamen, attamen.
- **Electives: as,** Quàm, ac, atque.
- **Diminutives: as,** Saltem, vel.

OF A PREPOSITION.

A Preposition is a part of Speech most commonly set before other parts, either in Apposition: as, Ad patrem: **or else in Composition: as,** Indoctus.

These Prepositions following serve to *the Accusative case.*

- Ad, **To.**
- Apud, **At.**
- Ante, **Before.**
- Adversus. / Adversùm. — **Against.**
- Cis, Citra, Circum, Circa — **On this side, About.**
- Contra, **Against.**
- Erga, **Towards.**
- Extra, **Without.**
- Intra, **Within.**
- Inter, **Between.**
- Infra, **Beneath.**
- Juxta, **Beside or nigh to.**
- Ob, **For.**

1 Sanctius proves that of these Prepositions *Prope, circiter, usque, versus,* are onely Adverbs. For when wee say, *prope muros, prope seditionem ventum est,* and the like, the Accusative is governed of the Preposition *ad* understood. For otherwise *propior* & *propius, proximus* & *proxime* might be reckoned among the Prepositions, because wee read *proximus te,* Plaut. *propius urbem, propior montem,* Sal. *Rex proxime formam latrocinii,* Liv. The same might be be said of *pridie* & *postridie*: for wee say *pridie nonas, postridie kalendas,* understanding *post* & *ante.* Wee likeway say *procul urbem, procul muros,* & *procul mari, procul dubio,* where the Preposition *ad* & *ab* are understood. Which last is often expressed in Cicero; as, *procul à nobis.* And wee use also *prope* with

Ponè, Behind.
Per, By or through.
Propè, Nigh.
Propter, For.
Secundùm, } After.
Poſt, }
Trans, On the further ſide.
Ultra, Beyond.
Præter, Beſide.
Supra, Above.
Circiter, About.
Uſque, Until.
Secus, By.
Verſus, Towards.
Penes, In the power.

Where note, that Verſus is ſet after his caſual word: as, Londinum verſus, towards London.

And likewiſe may penes be ſet alſo.

Theſe Prepoſitions following ſerve to *the Ablative caſe.*

A, ab, abs, From or fro.
Cum, With.
Coram, Before or in preſence.
Clam, Privily.
De, }
E, } Of or fro.
Ex, }
Pro, For.
Præ, Before or in compariſon.
Palam, Openly.
Sine, } Without.
Abſque, }
Tenus, Until or up to.

Where note that if the caſual word joyned with Tenus, be the Plural number, it ſhall be put in the Genitive caſe, and be ſet before Tenus: as, Aurium tenus, Up to the ears. Genuum tenus, Up to the knees. [2]

Note alſo that the voices of Prepoſitions being ſet alone without their caſual words, be not Prepoſitions, but are changed into Adverbs: as is aforeſaid in the Adverb.

with an Ablative and *a* or *ab*; as, *prope à Sicilia*, *prope à muris habemus hoſtem*, &c. By which wee may ſee that tis not *prope* which governs either caſe, but the Prepoſition expreſſed or underſtood. The ſame may be ſhewed of the other three; of which ſee more in the Latine Grammar. [2] Yet in Ovid wee read *Tectoribus tenus.*

Theſe

THESE PREPOSITIONS *following ſerve to both Caſes.*

In[1] **with this ſign** *To*, **to the Accuſative caſe: as,** In urbem, **Into the City.** In **without this ſign** *To*, **to the Ablative caſe: as,** In te ſpes mea eſt, **My hope is in thee.** Sub noctem, **A little before night.** Sub judice lis eſt, **The matter is before the Judge.** Super lapidem, **Upon a ſtone.** Super viridi fronde, **Upon a green leaf.** Subter terram, **Under the earth.** Subter aquis, **Under the water.**

OF AN INTERJECTION.

AN Interjection is a part of Speech which betokeneth a ſudden paſſion of the mind under an imperfect voice.

Some are of Mirth: as, Evax, vah.
Some are of Sorrow: as, Heu, hei.

Some are of

- **Dread: as,** Atat.
- **Wondering: as,** Papæ.
- **Diſdaining: as,** Hem, vah.
- **Shunning: as,** Apage.
- **Praiſing: as,** Euge.
- **Scorning: as,** Hui.
- **Exclamation: as,** Proh Deum, atque hominum fidem.
- **Curſing: as,** Væ, malum.
- **Laughing: as,** Ha, ha, he.
- **Calling: as,** Eho, ho, io.
- **Silence: as,** Au, **and ſuch others.**

[1] Theſe Prepoſitions govern an Accuſative, when a motion from one place to another is ſignified, otherwiſe an Ablative. But *in* is found ſometimes with an Accuſative where there is no motion, and with an Ablative where motion is ſignified. Examples of which ſee in the Latine Grammar. And hence it is, that ſeveral Verbs govern both an Accuſative and an Ablative with *in*, as *incidere* in *as*, Liv. *Incidere in ære*. Cic.

THE

¶ THE CONCORDS OF LATINE SPEECH.

FOR the due joyning of Words in Conſtruction[1], it is to be underſtood, that in Latine Speech there be three Concords: The firſt, between the Nominative caſe and the Verb: The ſecond, between the Subſtantive and the Adjective: The third, between the Antecedent and the Relative.

The firſt Concord.

WHen an Engliſh is given to be made in Latine, look out the principall Verb. If there be more Verbs then one in a Sentence, the firſt is the principall Verb, except it be the Infinitive mood; or have before it a Relative: as, that, whom, which: or a Conjunction: as, Ut, *that*; Cùm, *when*; Si, *if* and ſuche others.

WHen ye have found the Verb, aſk this queſtion: who? or what? and the word that anſwereth to the queſtion ſhall be the Nominative caſe to the Verb; except it be a Verb impertonall which will have no nominative caſe. And the nominative ſhall in making and conſtruing Latine be ſet before the Verb; except a queſtion be asked, and then the Nominative is ſet after the Verb, or after the ſign of the Verb: as, [b] Amas [a] tu? *Loveſt thou?* [b] Venitne [a] Rex? *Doth the King come?*

Likewiſe if the Verb be of the Imperative mood: as, [b] Ama [a] tu, *Love thou:* [b] Amato [a] ille, *Let him love.*

And ſometime when this ſign it, or there, cometh before the Engliſh of the Verb: as, [b] Eſt [a] liber

[1] Conſtruction of words, which the Greekes call Syntax, is either ſimple & regular, or figurative & irregular. The regular Conſtruction is that which follows the uſuall way of ſpeaking, and is conformable to the Rules of Grammar. The figurative is that which recedes from both, & if compared with the other, hath in it ſomething redundant, deficient, or otherwiſe changed: but withall is more elegant, as having bin ſtudied by the beſt Authors. Of Conſtruction alſo there are two parts, Concord and Regimen, or, the Agreement, and Government of words.

meus, *It is my book.* [b] Venit ad me [a] quidam, *There came one to me.* **And that caſuall word which cometh next after the Verb, and anſwereth to this queſtion** whom? **or** what? **made by the Verb, ſhall commonly be the Accuſative caſe; except the Verb do properly govern another caſe after him to be conſtrued withall: as,** Si cupis [a] placere [b] magiſtro, [a] utere [b] diligentiâ; nec [a] ſis tantus [b] ceſſator, ut [b] calcaribus [a] indigeas. *If thou covet to pleaſe thy maſter, uſe diligence; and be not ſo ſlack, that thou ſhalt need ſpurs.*

A verb perſonall agreeth with his nominative caſe in number and perſon: as, [a] Præceptor [b] legit, [a] vos verò [b] negligitis. *The maſter readeth, and ye regard not.* **Where note, the firſt perſon is more worthy then the ſecond, and the ſecond more worthy then the third.**

Many Nominative caſes ſingular, with a conjunction copulative coming between them, will have a verb plurall; which verb plurall ſhall agree with the nominative caſe of the moſt worthy perſon[1]: as, [a] Ego & [a] tu [b] ſumus in tuto, *I and thou be in ſafeguard.* [a] Tu & [a] pater [b] periclitamini, *Thou and thy father are in jeopardy.* [a] Pater & [a] Præceptor [b] accerſunt te, *Thy father & thy maſter have ſent for thee.*

When a verb cometh between two Nominative caſes of divers numbers, the verb may indifferently accord with either of them, ſo that they be both of one perſon: as, Amantium [a] iræ, amoris [a] redintegratio [b] eſt, *The falling out of lovers is the renewing of love.* [a] Quid enim niſi [a] vota [b] ſuperſunt? *For what remaineth ſaving onely prayers?* Pectora percuſſit, [a] pectus quoque [a] robora [b] fiunt, *She ſtroke her breaſt, and her breaſt turned into oake alſo.*

Here note alſo that ſometime the Infinitive mood of a verb, or elſe a whole clauſe afore-going, or elſe ſome member of a ſentence may be the Nominative caſe to the verb: as, [a] Diluculò ſurgere ſaluberrimum [b] eſt, *To ariſe betime in the morning is the*

[1] Sometimes the Verb agrees with the nearer Subſtantive though not of the worthier Perſon, as & *Ego & Cicero meus flagitabit.* Cic. *Utrum vos an Cartha-*

moſt wholſome thing in the world. [a] Multum ſcire, vita [b] eſt jucundiſſima, *To know much, is the moſt pleaſant (or ſweeteſt) life of all.*

The ſecond Concord.

When ye have an Adjective, ask this queſtion, who? or what? **and the word that anſwereth to the queſtion, ſhall be the Subſtantive to it.**

The Adjective, whether it be a Noun, Pronoun, or Participle, agreeth with his Subſtantive in caſe, gender & number: as, [a] Amicus [b] certus in [a] re [b] incerta cernitur, *A ſure friend is tried in a doubtfull matter.* [a] Homo [b] armatus, *A man armed.* [a] Ager [b] colendus, *A field to be tilled.* [b] Hic [a] vir, *This man.* [a] Meus herus eſt, *It is my maſter.* [2]

Where note, that the Maſculine gender is more worthy then the Feminine, and the Feminine more worthy then the Neuter. [3]

Many Subſtantives ſingular, having a Conjunction copulative coming between them, will have an Adjective plurall; which Adjective ſhall agree with the Subſtantive of the moſt worthy gender: as, [a] Rex & Regina [b] beati, *The King and Queen are bleſſed.*

The third Concord.

When ye have a Relative, ask this queſtion who? or what? **and the word that anſwereth to the queſtion, ſhall be the Antecedent to it.**

The Antecedent moſt commonly is a word that goeth before the Relative, and is rehearſed again of the Relative.

The Relative agreeth with his Antecedent in Gender, Number, and Perſon: as, [a] Vir ſapit [b] qui pauca loquitur, *That man is wiſe that ſpeaketh few things or words.*

Carthaginenſes principes orbis terrarum videamini, Liv. [2] Sometimes the Subſtantive is underſtood; as, *paucis te volo*, i. e. *verbis: brevi veniet*, i. e. *tempore: triſte lupus ſtabulis*, i. e. *negotium.* For heretofore *negotium* was uſed for *res.* See the figure *Ellipſis.* [3] 'Tis controverted among Grammarians whether the Feminine ought to be prefer'd before the Neuter. Linacer & Alvarez think the Neuter is to be prefer'd. Voſſius is of the ſame opinion in his little Grammar, though in the other he proves the contrary. However in things inanimate the Adjective is uſually put in the Neuter gender.

Sometime the Relative hath for his antecedent the whole reaſon that goeth before him, and then he ſhall be put in the Neuter gender and ſingular number: as, [a] In tempore-veni, [b] quod omnium rerum eſt primum, *I came in ſeaſon, which is the cheifeſt thing of all.* **But if the Relative be referred to two clauſes or more, then the Relative ſhall be put in the plural number: as,** [a] Tu-multum-dormis, & [aa] ſæpe-potas, [b] quæ-ambo ſunt corpori inimica, *Thou ſleepeſt much, and drinkeſt often, both which things are naught for the body.*

When this Engliſh that, **may be turned into this Engliſh** which, **it is a Relative: otherwiſe it is a Conjunction; which is called in Latin** quòd [1], **or** ut: **and in making Latine, it may elegantly be put away by turning the Nominative caſe into the Accuſative, and the Verb into the Infinitive mood** [2]: **as,** Gaudeo [a] quòd tu bene [b] vales: Gaudeo [a] te bene [b] valelere, *I am glad that thou art in good health.* Jubeo [a] ut tu [b] abeas: Jubeo [a] te [b] abire, *I bid that thou go hence.*

Many antecedents ſingular, having a Conjunction copulative between them, will have a Relative plurall; which Relative ſhall agree with the antecedent of the moſt worthy gender: as, [a] Imperium & [aa] dignitas [b] quæ petiiſti, *The rule and dignity which thou haſt required.*

But in things not apt to have life, the Neuter gender is moſt worthy: yea, and in ſuch caſe though the Subſtantives or Antecedents be of the Maſculine or of the Feminine gender, and none of them of the Neuter: yet may the Adjective or Relative be put in the Neuter gender: as, [a] Arcus & [aa] calami ſunt [b] bona, *The bow and arrows be good.* [a] Arcus & [aa] calami [b] quæ fregiſti, *The bow and arrows which thou haſt broken.*

The caſe of the Relative 3.

When there cometh no Nominative caſe between the Relative and the Verbs, the Relative

[1] *Quòd* which is commonly taken for a Conjunction, is really the Neuter of the Relative *qui, quæ, quod.* See in the Latine Grammar the Remarkes on the Conjunctions. [2] The expreſſion by the Infinitive is moſt elegant; though the other without ſufficient reaſon is condemned by Sanctius. [3] The Relative *Qui, quæ, quod,* is moſt commonly to be conſidered as between two caſes

ſhall be Nominative caſe to the Verbs: as, Miſer eſt [a] qui nummos [b] admiratur, *Wretched is that perſon which is in love with money.*

But when there cometh a Nominative caſe between the Relative and the Verb, the Relative ſhall be ſuch caſe as the Verb will have after him: as, Felix [b] quem [aa] faciunt aliena [a] pericula cautum, *Happy is he, whom other mens harms do make to beware.*

As the Relative may be the Nominative caſe to the Verb, ſo it may be the Subſtantive to the Adjective that is joyned with him, or that cometh after him: as, Divitias amare noli, [a] quod omnium eſt [b] ſordidiſſimum, *Love not thou riches, which to doe is the moſt beggerly thing in the world.*

Nouns Interrogatives and Indefinites follow the Rule of the Relative: as, Quis, uter, qualis, quantus, quotus, &c. **which evermore come before the Verb, like as the Relative doth: as**, Hei mihi! qualis erat? Talis erat, [b] qualem nunquam [a] vidi.

Yet there is to be underſtood and noted, that the Relative is not alwaies governed of the Verb that he cometh before, but ſometime of the Infinitive mood that cometh after the Verb: as, [b] Quibus voluiſti me gratias [a] agere, egi, *What perſons thhou willdſt me to thank, I have thanked.*

Sometime of a Participle: as, [b] Quibus rebus [a] adductus feciſti? *With what things moved didſt thou it?*

Sometime of the Gerund: as, [b] Quæ nunc non eſt [a] narrandi locus, *Which things at this preſent is no time to tell.*

Sometime of the Prepoſition ſet before him: as [b] Quem [a] in locum deducta res ſit vides, *Unto what*

caſes of the ſame Subſtantive: And ſo it agrees with the former in gender and number, and with the latter in caſe. As, *Ultra eum locum quo in loco Germani conſederant.* Cæſ. But uſually the following caſe is underſtood, as being ſufficiently expreſſed by the Relative. Sometimes on the contrary the Antecedent caſe is underſtood, and the latter expreſſed; as, *Populo ut placerent quas feciſſet fabulas*, for *fabulæ placerent quas fabulas feciſſet.* See more in the Latine Syntax.

ſtate the matter is now brought, thou ſeeſt.

Sometime of the Subſtantive that it doth accord with: as, Senties, b qui a vir ſim, *Thou ſhalt perceive what a fellow I am.* **Albeit in this manner of ſpeaking** qui **is an Indefinite, and not a Relative.**

Sometime of a Noune partitive or diſtributive: as, b Quarum rerum, a utram minùs velim, non facilè poſſum exiſtimare, *Of the which two things whether I would with leſſe will have, I cannot eaſily eſteem.*

Sometime it is put in the Genitive caſe, by reaſon of a Subſtantive coming next after him: as, Ego illum non novi, b cujus a causâ hoc incipis, *I know him not, for whoſe cauſe thou beginneſt this matter.*

Sometime it is otherwiſe governed of a Noun Subſtantive: as, Omnia tibi dabuntur, b quibus a opus habes, *All things ſhall be given thee, which thou haſt need of.*

Sometime of an Adverb: as, b Cui utrùm a obviàm procedam, nondum ſtatui, *Whom whether I will go to meet with, I have not yet determined.*

Sometime it is put in the Ablative caſe with this ſign then, **and is governed of the comparative degree coming after him: as,** Utere virtute, b quâ nihil eſt a melius, *Uſe vertue, then the which nothing is better.*

Sometime it is not governed at all, but is put in the Ablative caſe abſolute: as, Quantus erat Julius Cæſar, a b quo Imperatore, Romani, primùm Britanniam ingreſſi ſunt! *How worthy a man was Julius Cæſar, under whoſe conduct the Romans firſt entred into Britain!*

Alſo when it ſignifieth an inſtrument wherewith a thing is to be done, it is put in the Ablative caſe: as, Ferrum habuit, b quo ſe a occideret, *He had a knife, wherewith he would have ſlain himſelf.*

When a Relative cometh between two Subſtantives of divers genders, it may be indifferently accord with either of them: [1] as, a Avis b quæ paſſer appellatur; **or,** Avis b qui paſſer appellatur, *The bird which is called a ſparrow.* **Yea, though the Subſtantives**

[1] If it agree with the former, it follows the analogy of the Latine Conſtruction, and is to be conſidered as between two caſes of the ſame Noun: as, *avis quæ (avis) appellatur.* If it agree with the latter which is more elegant & uſuall, it follows the Greek conſtruction, and is called an Helleniſme, of which ſee in the figures. But ſometimes it happens that the Relative agrees with a gender or number that is underſtood, and not with the

antece-

be of diverſe numbers alſo: as, Eſtne ea [a] Lutetia [b] quam nos [a] Pariſios dicimus? *Is not that called Lutetia, that we do call Paris?* Or elſe, Eſtne ea Lutetia, [b] quos nos [a] Pariſios dicimus?

Conſtructions of Nouns Subſtantives.

When two Subſtantives come together betokening diverſe thing, the latter ſhall be the Genitive caſe: [2] as, [a] Facundia [b] Ciceronis, *The eloquence of Cicero.* [a] Opus [b] Virgilii, *The work of Virgil.* [a] Amator [b] ſtudiorum, *A lover of ſtudies.* [a] Dogma [b] Platonis, *The opinion of Plato.* But if they belong both to one thing, they ſhall be put both in one caſe: as, [a] Pater meus [b] vir, amat [a] me [b] puerum, *My Father being a man, loveth me a child.*

When the Engliſh of this word res, is put with an Adjective, ye may put away res, & put the Adjective in the Neuter gender, like a Subſtantive: as, [ab] Multa me impedierunt, *Many things have letted me.* And being ſo put, it may be the Subſtantive to an Adjective: as, [a] Pauca his [b] ſimilia, *A few things like unto theſe.* [a] Nonnulla [b] hujuſmodi, *many things of like ſort.*

An Adjective in the Neuter gender, put alone without a Subſtantive, ſtandeth for a Subſtantive, and may have a Genitive caſe after him, as if it were a Subſtantive: as, [a] Multum [b] lucri, *Much gain.* [a] Quantum [b] negotii? *How much buſineſſe?* [a] Id [b] operis, *That work.*

Words importing indument of any quality or property, to the praiſe or diſpraiſe of a thing, coming after a Noun Subſtantive, or a Verb Subſtantive, may be put in the Ablative caſe,

antecedent which is expreſſed; as, *Daret ut catenis fatale monſtrum, qua generoſius periret quærens*, &c. Hor. Where the relative *qua* is of the feminine gender, becauſe it relates to Cleopatra who is there ſpoken of, and not to *monſtrum* which is of the neuter gender. So *ſi tempus eſt ullum jure necandi homines, qua multa ſunt.* Cic. Where *qua* relates to *tempora* underſtood. Sometimes alſo it agrees with a Subſtantive taken from the ſenſe of the preceding period, as *Inter alias prodigia etiam carne pluit, quem imbrem*, &c. Liv. See more in the figure of Syllepſis. [2] Sometimes this genitive governs alſo another genitive; as, *Quæ ſit hominum querela frontis tuæ*, Cic. *Magnam partem laudis hujus rei ad Libonium eſſe venturam.*

or in the Genitive[1]**: as**, [a] Puer [b] bonâ indole; **or** [a] Puer [b] bonæ indolis, *a child of a good towardnes:* [a] Puer [b] boni ingenii; **or** [a] Puer [b] bono-ingenio, *a child of a good wit.*

Opus **and** uſus[2], **when they be Latine for** *need*, **require an ablative caſe: as**, [a] Opus eſt mihi tuo [b] judicio, *I have need of thy judgement.* Viginti [b] minis [a] uſus eſt mihi filio, *My ſon hath need of twenty pounds.*

Conſtructions of Adjectives.

The Genitive caſe.

Adjectives that ſignifie deſire, knowledge, remembrance, ignorance, or forgetting, and ſuch other like, require a genitive caſe: as, [a] Cupidus [b] auri, *Covetous of money.* [a] Peritus [b] belli, *Expert of warfare.* [a] Ignarus [b] omnium, *Ignorant of all thing.* [a] Fidens [b] animi, *Bold of heart.* [a] Dubius [b] mentis, *Doubtfull of mind.* [a] Memor [b] Præteriti, *Mindfull of that is paſt.* [a] Reus [b] furti, *Accuſed of theft.*

Nouns Partitives, [3] **and certain interrogatives, with certain Nouns of number, require a Genitive caſe: as**, Aliquis, uter, neuter, nemo, nullus, ſolus, unus, medius, quiſque, quiſquis, quicunque, quidam, quis **for** aliquis, **or** quis **an Interrogative: as**, Unus, duo, tres: Primus, ſecundus, tertius, *&c.* **as**, [a] Aliquis [b] noſtrûm. [a] Primus [b] omnium.

When a queſtion is asked, the anſwer in Latine muſt be made by the ſame caſe of a Noun, Pronoun, or Participle, and by the ſame tenſe of a verb that the queſtion is asked by: as, [a] Cujus eſt fundus? [b] Vicini. Quid [a] agitur in ludo literario? [b] Studetur. **Except a queſtion be asked by** Cujus ja, jum: **as**, [a] Cuja eſt ſententia? [b] Ciceronis. **Or by a word that may govern divers caſes: as**, [b] Quanti [a] emiſti librum? [bb] Parvo. **Or except I muſt anſwer by one of theſe Poſſeſſives**, Meus, tuus, ſuus, noſter, veſter: **as**, [a] Cujus eſt domus? non [b] veſtra, ſed [bb] noſtra.

[1] The Genitive in theſe Conſtructions is the ſame as between two Subſtantives; and the Ablative is governed by a Prepoſition underſtood. See the Latine Syntax. [2] Of *opus* & *uſus*, ſee the Latine Syntax. [3] The Genitive of the Partitive Comparative & Superlative is governed of *ex numero*, or by the ſame Subſtantive underſtood. As, *Virginum ſapientiſſima*, for

Nouns of the comparative and the Superlative degree, being put partitively, that is to say, having after them this English of, **or** among, **require a Genitive case: as,** [b] Aurium [a] mollior est sinistra, *Of the eares, the left is the softer.* Cicero [b] Oratorum [a] eloquentissimus, *Cicero the most eloquent of Orators.* 4

Nouns of the comparative degree, having then **or** by **after them, doe cause the word following to be the Ablative case: as,** [a] Frigidior [b] glacie, *More cold then ice.* [a] Doctior [b] multo, *Better learned by a great deale.* Uno [b] pede [a] altior, *Higher by a foot.*

The Dative case.

Adjectives that betoken profit or disprofit, likenesse or unlikenesse, pleasure, submitting, or belonging to any thing, require a Dative case: as, Labor est [a] utilis [b] corpori, *Labour is profitable to the body.* [a] Æqualis [b] Hectori, *Equall to Hector.* [a] Idoneus [b] bello, *Fit for war.* [a] Jucundus [b] omnibus, *Pleasant to all persons.* [b] Parenti [a] supplex, *Suppliant to his father.* [b] Mihi proprium, *Proper to me.*

Likewise Nouns Adjectives of the passive signification in bilis, **and Participle in** dus: **as,** [a] Flebilis, [aa] flendus [b] omnibus, *To be lamented of all men.* [a] Formidabilis, [aa] formidandus [b] hosti, *To be feared of his enemie.*

The Accusative case.

The measure of length, breadth, or thickneſſe of any thing, is put after Adjectives in the Accusative case, and sometime in the Ablative case: as, Turris [a] alta [b] centum-pedes, *A tower an hundred foot high.* Arbor [a] lata [b] tres digitos, *A tree three fingers broad.* Liber [a] crassus [b] tres-pollices, *vel* [bb] tribus-pollicibus, *A book three inches thick.*

for *Virgo virginum sapientissima*, or *ex numero Virginum.* 4 Severall other Adjectives in imitation of the Greeks govern a Genitive case, especially among the Poets. As, *Lassus viarum, felix ac libera legum, vini somnique benignus. Miror te purgatum illius morbi. Pauper argenti*, and the like. 5 The Noun of measure hath sometimes a Genitive, but in that case it depends on some generall word understood. As, *Areolæ longæ pedum denum*, where *mensurâ, spatio*, or *longitudine* is understood.

The Ablative caſe.

ADjectives ſignifying fulneſſe, emptineſſe, plenty, or wanting, require an Ablative caſe [1], & ſometime a genitive: as, b Copiis a abundans. Crura b thymo a plena. a Vacuus b irâ, bb iræ, ab ira. Nulla epiſtola a inanis b re aliquâ. a Ditiſſimus b agri. b Stultorum a plena ſunt omnia. Quis, niſi b mentis inops, oblatum reſpuat aurum? a Integer b vitæ, b ſceleriſque a purus, non eget Mauri jaculis nec arcu. b Expers b omnium. Corpus a inane b animæ.

Theſe Adjectives, Dignus, indignus, præditus, captus, contentus, **with ſuch others, will have an Ablative caſe** [2]: **as**, a Dignus b honore. a Captus b oculis. b Virtute a præditus. b Paucis a contentus.

Where note that Dignus, indignus, **and** contentus, **may inſtead of the Ablative caſe have an Infinitive Mood of a Verb: as**, a Dignus b laudari, *Worthy to be praiſed.* a Contentus in pace b vivere, *Content to live in peace.*

Conſtruction of the Pronoun.

THeſe **Genitives caſes of the Primitives**, Mei, tui, ſui, noſtrî, & veſtrî, **be uſed when ſuffering or paſſion is ſignified: as**, a Pars b tui. a Amor b mei. **But when poſſeſſion is ſignified**, Meus, tuus, ſuus, noſter, **and** veſter **be uſed: as**, a Ars b tua. a Imago b tua.

Theſe Genitive caſes, Noſtrûm, veſtrûm, **be uſed after Diſtributives, Partitives, Comparatives & Superlatives: as**, a Nemo b veſtrûm. a Aliquis noſtrum. a Major b veſtrum. a Maximus natu b noſtrûm.

Conſtruction of the Verb: and firſt with *The Nominative caſe.*

SUm, forem, fio, exiſto, **and certaine Verbs paſſives: as**, Dicor, vocor, ſalutor, appellor, habeor, exiſtimor, videor, **with other like, will have ſuch caſe**

[1] This Ablative is governed of a Preposition underſtood. For *vacuus curis*, is for *à curis*. *Laude dignus* for *de laude*. Sometimes alſo the Preposition is expreſſed; as, *locus à frumento expiſſus*. Cic. *Liber à delictis*. Idem *Inops à verbis, ab amicis*. Idem. The Genitive depends on a generall Noun underſtood, as, *copia negotium, res*, &c. So *vacuus curarum*, is for *re curarum*, as

we

after them, as they have before them: 3 **as,** a Fama aa eſt b malum, *Fame is an evill thing.* a Malus culturâ aa fit b bonus. *An evill perſon by due ordering or governance is made good.* a Crœſus aa vocatur b dives, *Crœſus is called rich.* a Horatius aa ſalutatur b Poëta, *Horace is ſaluted by the name of a Poet.* Malo a te a divitem aa eſſe, quàm haberi. *I had rather thou wert rich indeed, then ſo accounted.*

Alſo Verbs that betoken bodily moving, going, reſting, or doing, which be properly called Verbs of geſture: as, Eo, incedo, curro, ſedeo, appareo, bibo, cubo, ſtudeo, dormio, ſomnio, **and ſuch other like, as they have before them a Nominative caſe of the doer or ſufferer, ſo may they have after them a Nominative caſe of a Noun or Participle, declaring the manner of circumſtance of the doing or ſuffering: as,** a Incedo b claudus, *I go lame.* a Petrus aa dormit b ſecurus, *Peter ſleepeth void of care.* a Tu aa cubas b ſupinus, *Thou lieſt in bed with thy face upward.* a Somnias b vigilans, *Thou dreameſt waking.* a Studeto b ſtans, *Study thou ſtanding.* **And likewiſe in the Accuſative caſe: as,** Non decet a quenquam aa meiere b currentem, aut mandentem, *It doth not become any man to piſſe running, or eating.*

And generally, when the word that goeth before the Verb, and the word that cometh after the Verb belong both to one thing, *that is to ſay,* **have reſpect either to other, or depend either of other, they ſhall be put both in one caſe, whether the Verb be tranſitive or intranſitive, of what kind ſoever the Verb be: as,** a Loquor b frequens, *I ſpeake often.* a Taceo a multus, *I hold my peace much.* a Scribo epiſtolas b rariſſimus, *I write letters very ſeldome.* Ne a aſſueſcas aa bibere vinum b jejunus, *Accuſtome not thy ſelf to drink wine next thy heart,* **or,** *not having eaten ſomewhat before.*

we find in Phædrus, *res cibi* for *cibus*, and in Plautus, *Res voluptatum* for *voluptates.* 2 And ſometimes alſo a Genitive; as, *Contentus libertatis.* Liv. *Suæ ſæpe curam & cogitationem dignißimam tua virtutis.* Cic. *Indignus avorum.* Id. But the conſtruction with an Ablative is moſt naturall. 3 The reaſon why theſe Verbs change nothing in the conſtruction is becauſe they mark only the union and connection of words, and the reſpect they have one to another. If we meet with a Genitive caſe after theſe Verbs, they have nevertheleſs the ſame caſe after as before them, but the ſame word is underſtood; as, *Hic liber eſt Petri*, that is, *Hic liber eſt liber Petri.*

Thee

The Genitive caſe.

THis Verb Sum, **when it betokeneth or importeth poſſeſſion, owing, or otherwiſe pertaining to a thing, as a token, property, duty, or guiſe, it cauſeth the Noun, Pronoun, or Participle following to be put in the Genitive caſe: as,** Hæc veſtis [a] eſt [b] patris, *This garment is my fathers.* [b] Inſipientis [a] eſt dicere, non putâram, *It is the property of a foole to ſay, I had not thought.* Extremæ [a] eſt [b] dementiæ diſcere dediſcenda, *It is a point of the greateſt folly in the world to learne things that muſt afterward be learned otherwiſe.* [b] Orantis [a] eſt nihil niſi cœleſtia cogitare, *It is the duty of a man that is ſaying his prayers, to have mind on nothing but heavenly things.* **Except that theſe Pronouns,** Meus, tuus, ſuus, noſter, **and** veſter, **ſhall in ſuch manner of ſpeaking be uſed in the Nominative caſe [2]: as,** Hic codex [a] eſt [b] meus, *This book is mine.* Hæc domus [a] eſt [b] veſtra, *This houſe is yours.* Non [a] eſt mentiri [b] meum, *It is non my guiſe* (**or** *property*) *to lie.* [b] Noſtrum [a] eſt injuriam non inferre, *It is our parts not to do wrong.* [b] Tuum [a] eſt omnia juxtà pati, *It is thy part* (**or** *duty*) *to ſuffer all thing alike.*

Verbs that betoken to eſteeme or regard, require a Genitive [3] caſe betokening the value: as, [b] Parvi [a] ducitur probitas, *Honeſty is reckoned little worth.* [b] Maximi [a] penditur nobilitas, *Nobleneſſe of birth is very much regarded.*

Verbs of accuſing, condemning, warning, purging, quitting, or aſſoyling, will have a Genitive caſe of the crime, or of the cauſe, or of the thing that one is accuſed, condemned, or warned of: or elſe an Ablative caſe, moſt commonly without a Prepoſition: as, Hic [b] furti ſe [a] alligat, *vel* [bb] furto. [a] Ad-

[1] In this Conſtruction with a Genitive a Subſtantive is underſtood, on which it depends. As, *Sum ejus opinionis*, that is, *Vir, Philoſophus, Doctor. Non eſt Regis*, that is, *officium. Hæc veſtis eſt patris*, that is, *hæc veſtis eſt veſtis patris.* [2] The reaſon of this is, becauſe they are Adjectives & agree with the Subſtantive in the Nominative caſe. [3] Theſe Genitives depends on the common word *pretio* underſtood. As, *Parvi ducitur probitas*, that is, *parvi oris pretio.* [4] The Genitive alſo in theſe Conſtructions depends on the common word, as *actione, crimine, cauſa, pœna*, and the like. As, *Arceſſere Majeſtatis*, that is, *crimine Majeſtatis*; & the Ablative is governed of a Prepoſition

monuit me [b] errati, *vel* [bb] errato. [b] De pecuniis repetundis [a] damnatus eſt.

Satago, [5] miſereor, [6] miſereſco, **require a Genitive caſe: as,** [b] Rerum ſuarum [a] ſatagit. [a] Miſerere [b] mei Deus.

Reminiſcor, obliviſcor, , recordor, & Memini, **will have a Genitive, or an Accuſative caſe: as,** [a] Reminiſcor [b] hiſtoriæ. [a] Obliviſcor [b] carminis. [a] Recordor [b] pueritiam. [a] Obbliviſcor [b] lectionem. [a] Memini [b] tui, *vel* [bb] te, *I remember thee.* [a] Memini [b] de te, *I ſpeake of thee.* [a] Egeo, **or** [a] indigeo [b] tui, **or** [bb] te. [a] Potior [b] urbis, *I conquer the city.* [a] Potior [b] voto, *I obtain my deſire.*

The Dative caſe.

ALL manner of Verbs put acquiſitively, that is to ſay, with theſe tokens to **or** for **after them, will have a Dative caſe: as,** Non [b] omnibus [a] dormio, *I ſleep not to all men.* [b] Huic [a] habeo, non [b] tibi, *I have it for this man, and not for thee.*

To this rule do alſo belong Verbs betokening

To
- **Profit or diſprofit: as,** Commodo, incommodo, noceo.
- **Compare: as,** Comparo, compono, confero.
- **Give or reſtore: as,** Dono, reddo, refero.
- **Promiſe or to pay: as,** Promitto, polliceor, ſolvo.
- **Command or ſhew: as,** Impero, indico, monſtro.
- **Truſt: as,** Fido, confido, fidem habeo.
- **Obey or to be againſt: as,** Obedio, adulor, repugno.
- **Threaten or to be angry with: as,** Minor, indignor, iraſcor.

Alſo Sum, **with his compounds, except** Poſſum: **Alſo Verbs compound with** ſatis, bene **and** malè: **as,** Satisfacio, benefacio, malefacio: **Finally, certain Verbs compound with theſe Prepoſitions,** Præ, ad, con, ſub, ante, poſt, ob, in, **and** inter, **will have a Dative caſe: as,** Præluceo, adjaceo, condono, ſub-

ſition underſtood. Which is ſometimes expreſſed; as, *Damnatus de Majeſtate.* Cic. [5] *Rerum ſuarum ſatagit*, is for *agit ſat rerum ſuarum*, where *ſat* is inſtead of an Accuſative, coming from *ſatis* which is an old Noun, as *magis* & *potis*. [6] *Miſereor is read* with a Dative, but not amongſt the pureſt Authors. [7] The Accuſative is the regular Conſtruction of verbs Actives, & the Genitive depends on a Subſtantive underſtood. As, *Memini malorum*, that is, *memoriam malorum*. *Venit in mentem illius diei*: that is, *recordatio illius diei*.

oleo,

oleo, anteſto, poſthabeo, objicio, inſulto, interfero.

This Verb Sum, es, fui, **may oftentimes be ſet for** habeo; **and then the word that ſeemeth in the Engliſh to be the Nominative caſe, ſhall be put in the Dative, and the word that ſeemeth to be the Accuſative caſe, ſhall be the Nominative: as,** a Eſt b mihi a mater, *I have a mother.* Non a eſt b mihi a argentum, *I have no money.* **But if** Sum **be the Infinitive Mood, this Nominative ſhall be turned into the Accuſative: as,** Scio b tibi non a eſſe a argentum, *I know thou haſt no money.*

Alſo when ſum **hath after him a Nominative caſe and a Dative, the word that is the Nominative caſe, may be alſo the Dative: ſo that** ſum **may in ſuch manner of ſpeaking be conſtrued with a double Dative caſe: as,** a Sum b tibi bb præſidio, *I am to thee a ſafegard.* Hæc res a eſt b mihi bb voluptati, *This thing is to me a pleaſure.*

And not onely ſum, **but alſo many other Verbs**[1] **may in ſuch manner of ſpeaking have a double Dative caſe; one of the perſon, & another of the thing: as,** a Do b tibi veſtem bb pignori. a Verto hoc b tibi bb vitio. Hoc tu b tibi bb laudi a ducis.[2]

The Accuſative caſe.

VErbs Tranſitives are all ſuch as have after them an Accuſative caſe of the doer or ſufferer: whether they be Active, Commune, or Deponent: as, Uſus b promptos a facit. Fœminæ a ludificantur b viros. a Largitur b pecuniam.

Alſo Verbs Neuters may have an Accuſative caſe of their own ſignification[3]**: as,** Endymionis b ſomnum a dormis. a Gaudeo b gaudium. a Vivo b vitam.

Verbs of asking, teaching, and arraying, will have two Accuſative caſes; one of the ſufferer, and another of the thing: as, Rogo b te bb pecuniam. a Docebo b te bb literas. a Quod bb te jamdudum a hortor. a Exuo b me bb gladium.

1 Such are *habeo, do, verto, tribuo, duco, relinquo, puto,* and ſome others. 2 Hither may be refererd theſe expreſſions, *Eſt mihi nomen Petro, Cui nunc cognomen Ido:* Though we ſay alſo by appoſition, *cui cognomen Iulus.* Or with a Genitive *Cognomen Iuli,* as *Flumen Rheni.* 3 As alſo when they are taken in a Metaphoricall ſenſe; as, *Ambulare maria, & terras navigare.* Cic. *Ardebat Alexin.* Virg. The reaſon of this conſtruction ſee in the Latine Syntax. 4 Here the Prepoſition is underſtood, which in all modern Languages is exreſſed. But in Latine 'tis omitted, as Sanctius obſerves, becauſe it would cauſe an ambiguity, as if one ſay, *teſtigi illum cum haſtâ,*

The Ablative caſe [4].

All Verbs require an Ablative caſe of the inſtrument, put with this ſign with **before it, or of the cauſe, or of the manner of doing: as,** a Ferit eum b gladio. a Taceo b metu. Summâ b eloquentiâ cauſam a egit.

The word of price is put after Verbs in the Ablative caſe: as, a Vendidi b auro. a Emptus ſum a argento: **Except theſe Genitives, when they be put alone without Subſtantives** [5], Tanti, quanti, pluris, minoris, tantivis, tantidem, quantivis, quantilibet, quanticunque: **as,** b Quanti a mercatus es hunc equum? Certè b pluris quàm a vellem. **Saving that after Verbs of price we ſhall alwaies uſe theſe Adverbs**, Carius, viliùs, meliùs, **and** pejùs, **in ſtead of their caſuals.**

Verbs of plentie or ſcarceneſs, filling, emptying, loading, or unloading, will have an Ablative caſe [6]: **as,** a Affluis b opibus. a Cares b virtute. a Expleo te b fabulis. a Spoliavit me b bonis omnibus. a Oneras ſtomachum b cibo. a Levabo te hoc b onere. **Likewiſe** Utor, fungor, fruor, potior, lætor, gaudeo, dignor, impertio, impertior [7].

Verbs that betoken receiving, or diſtance, or taking away, will have an Ablative caſe, with à, ab, è, ex, **or** de: **as,** a Accepit literas b à Petro. a Audivi b ex longè. Longè a diſtat b à nobis. a Eripui te b è malis. **And this Ablative after Verbs of taking away may be turned into the Dative: as,** a Subſtraxit b mihi cingulum. a Eripuit b illi vitam. [8]

Verbs of comparing or exceeding, may have an Ablative caſe of the word that ſignifieth the meaſure of exceeding: as, a Præfero hunc multis b gradibus, *I prefer this man by many degrees.* b Paulo intervallo illum a ſuperat, *He is beyond the other but a little ſpace.*

haſtâ, it might be doubted whether you touched him and his lance, or him with a lance. 5 But here a word of the Ablative caſe is underſtood as, *Pluris quam vellem*, for *pretio pluris aris quam vellem.* 6 This conſtruction as well as the former depends on a Propoſition underſtood; which ſometimes is expreſſed; as, *Hinc à cuſtodibus militum vacabat hora.* Cæſ. 7 See more of theſe in the Latine Syntax. 8 There are other conſtructions like theſe, where the Propoſition is underſtood; as, *Cavere malo* for *à malo. Cibo prohibere & tecto*, Cic. *Liberare, cura, infamia*, Idem, *&c.*

A Noun, or a Pronoun Subſtantive, joyned with a Participle expreſſed or underſtood, and having none other word whereof it may be governed, it ſhall be put in the Ablative[1] caſe abſolute: as, [a] Rege [b] veniente, hoſtes fugerunt, *The king coming, the enemies fled.* [a] Me [b] duce, vinces, *I being captaine, thou ſhalt overcome.*

And it may be reſolved by any of theſe words, Dum, cùm, quando, ſi, quanquam, poſtquàm. **as,** [a] Rege [b] veniente; *id eſt*, Dum veniret Rex. [a] Me [b] duce; *id eſt*, Si ego dux fuero.

Conſtructions of Paſſives.

A Verb Paſſive will have after him an Ablative caſe with a Prepoſition[2], or ſometime a Dative of the doer: as, Virgilius [a] legitur [b] à me. [b] Tibi fama [a] petatur. **And the ſame Ablative or Dative ſhall be the Nominative caſe to the Verb, if it be made by the Active; as,** [a] Ego [b] lego Virgilium. [b] Petas [b] tu famam.

Gerunds[3].

GErunds and Supines will have ſuch caſes as the Verbs that they come of: as, Otium [a] ſcribendi [b] literas. Ad [a] conſulendum [b] tibi. [a] Auditum [b] Poetas.

WHen the Engliſh of the Infinitive mood cometh after any of theſe Nouns Subſtantives, Studium, cauſa, tempus, gratia, otium, occaſio, libido, ſpes, opportunitas, voluntas, modus, ratio,

[1] This ablative, though called abſolute, is allwaies governed by a Prepoſition underſtood. As, *Me conſule*, that is *ſub me conſule*. *Reginâ ventura*, that is *de Regina ventura*. See more in the Latine Syntax. [2] Here the caſe is not governed of the Paſſive but of the Prepoſition. For the Paſſive hath no need but of a Nominative to make its Conſtruction perfect. As, *Amantur boni*. If *ab omnibus* is added, tis *ab* that governs the caſe, & not *amantur*. And that the Paſſives are indifferent to this regimen, may appear from Tully's uſing *per* & *ab* promiſcuouſly; as, *Niſi ab improbis expulſus eſſem, & per bonos reſtitutum. De mercenariis niſi jam aliquid factum eſt per Flaccum, fiet à me.* [3] Concerning the nature of Gerunds ſee the Latine Grammar.

geſtus,

geſtus, ſatietas, poteſtas, licentia, conſuetudo, conſilium, vis, norma, amor, cupido, locus, **& others like, if the Verb ſhould be of the Active voice, it ſhall be made by the Gerund in** di: **And the ſame Gerund in** di **is uſed alſo after certain Adjectives: as,** [a] Cupidus [b] viſendi. [a] Certus [b] eundi. [a] Peritus [b] jaculandi. [a] Gnarus [b] bellandi.

When ye have an Engliſh of the Participle of the preſent tenſe, with this ſign of **or** with, **coming after a Noun Adjective, it ſhall in Latine making be put in the Gerund in** do: **as,** [a] Defeſſus ſum [b] ambulando, *I am wearie of walking.*

Alſo the Engliſh of the Participle of the Preſent tenſe coming without a Subſtantive, with this ſign in **or** by **before him, ſhall in Latine making be put in the Gerund in** do: **as,** Cæſar, [b] dando, [b] ſublevando, [b] ignoſcendo, gloriam [a] adeptus eſt. [b] In-apparando totum hunc [a] conſumunt diem. **And the ſame Gerund in** do **is uſed either without a Prepoſition, or with one of theſe Prepoſition,** A, ab, de, è, ex, cum, in, pro: **as,** Deterrent [a] à [b] bibendo. [a] Ab [b] amando. Cogitat [a] de [b] edendo. Ratio bene ſcribendi [a] cum [b] loquendo conjuncta eſt.

The Engliſh of the Infinitive mood, coming after a reaſon, and ſhewing the cauſe of a reaſon, may be put in the Gerund in dum: **as,** Dies mihi ſatis ſit [a] ad [b] agendum, vereor, *I feare that a whole day will not be enough for me to do my buſineſſe.*

The Gerund in dum **is uſed after one of theſe Prepoſitions,** Ad, ob, propter, inter, ante: **as,** [a] Ad [b] capiendum hoſtes, [a] Ob (*vel* [a] propter) [b] redimendum captivos. [a] Inter [b] cœnandum. [a] Ante [b] damnandum.

And when ye have this Engliſh muſt **or** ought **in a reaſon, where it ſeemeth to be made by this Verb** oportet, **it may be put in the Gerund in** dum, **with this Verb** eſt **ſet impersonaly; and then the word that ſeemeth in the Engliſh to be the Nominative caſe, ſhall be put in the Dative: as,** [a] Abeundum eſt [b] mihi, *I muſt go hence.*

Supines.

The firſt Supine hath his Active ſignification, and is put after Verbs and Participles, that betoken moving to a place: as, [a] Eo [b] cubitum. [b] Spectatum [a] admiti, riſum teneatis amici?

The latter Supine hath his paſſive ſignification, and is put after Nouns Adjectives: as, Dignus, indignus, turpis, fœdus, proclivis, facilis, odioſus, mirabilis, optimus, **and ſuch like. And the ſame Supine may alſo be turned into the Infinitive mood Paſſive: as it may be indifferently ſaid in Latine,** [a] Facile [b] factu, *or* [a] Facile [b] fieri, *Eaſie to be done.* [a] Turpe [b] dictu, *or* [a] Turpe [b] dici, *Unhoneſt to be ſpoken.*

The Time.

Nouns that betoken part of time, be commonly put in the Ablative caſe: as, [b] Nocte [a] vigilas. [b] Luce [a] dormis. **But Nouns that betoken continuall term of time, without ceaſing or intermiſſion, be commonly uſed in the Accuſative caſe**[1]**: as,** Sexaginta [b] annos [a] natus. [b] Hyemem totam [a] ſtertis.

Space of place.

Nouns that betoken ſpace between place and place, be commonly put in the Accuſative caſe as, [b] Pedem hinc ne [a] diſcelleris, *Goe not thou a foot from this place.*[2]

A Place.

Nouns Appellatives, or Names of great Places, be put with a Prepoſition[3]**, if they follow a Verb that ſignifieth,** *In a place, To a place, From a place,* **or** *By a place*: **as,** [a] Vivo [b] in Anglia. [a] Veni [b] per Galliam [bb] in Italiam. [a] Proficiſcor [b] ex urbe.

In a place, or at place, if the place be a proper

[1] Here the Ablative and Accuſative both are governed of Prepoſitions underſtod, which with the Accuſative is often expreſſed; as, *Intra annos quatuordecim*, Cæſ. *Paucos ante menſes, aliquot poſt annos.* [2] Nouns of meaſure have ſometimes a Genitive; as, *Pyramides latæ pedum ſeptuaginta.* Plin. But a generall word is underſtood of which it is governed, as *Menſura, ſpatio,* or *longitudine.* [3] And frequently too without a Prepoſition; as, *Sardiniam veni.* Cæſar. *Ægypto remeans.* Tac.

4 Theſe

name [4] of the first or second Declension, and the singular number, it shall be put in the Genitive case: as, [a] Vixit [b] Londini. [a] Studuit [b] Oxoniæ.

And these Nouns, Humi, domi, militiæ, belli, be likewise used: as, [a] Procumbit [b] humi bos. [b] Militiæ [a] enutritus est. [b] Domi [bb] bellique otiosi [a] vivitis.

But if the place be of the third Declension: or the plurall number, it shall be put in the Dative, or in the Ablative case: as, [a] Militavit [b] Carthagini, or [bb] Carthagine. [b] Athenis [a] natus est. Likewise we say, [b] Ruri, or [bb] Rure [a] educatus est.

To a place, if the place be a proper name, it shall be put in the Accusative case without a Preposition: as, [a] Eo [b] Romam. Likewise, [a] Confero me [b] domum. [a] Recipio me [b] rus.

From a place, or By a place if the place be a proper name, it shall be put in the Ablative case without a Preposition: as, [a] Discessit [b] Londino. [a] Profectus est [b] Londino (*vel* per Londinum) Cantabrigiam. Domus and Rus be likewise used: as, [a] Abiit [b] domo. [b] Rure [a] reversus est.

Impersonals.

A Verb Impersonall hath no Nominative [6] case before him; and this word it or there is commonly his signe: as, Decet, *it becometh.* [a] Oportet [b] aliquem esse, *There must be some body.* But if he hath neither of these two words before him, then the word that seemeth to be the Nominative case, shall be such case as the Verb Impersonall will have after him: as, [b] Me [a] oportet, *I must.* [b] Tibi [a] licet, *Thou mayest.*

Interest, refert [7], and est for interest, require a Genitive case of all casuall words, except Meâ, tuâ, suâ, nostrâ, vestrâ, and cujâ, the Ablative cases of the

4 These Nouns are sometimes found with a Preposition; as, *Naves longas in Hispali faciendas curavit.* Cæs. *In Alexandria* Cic. And on the contrary Names of Provinces in the Genitive; as, *Siciliæ cum essem.* 5 Here the Preposition *in* is understood. And the Preposition sometimes is expressed; as, *Cursus ad Brundisium.* Cic. See more at large of these Constructions in the Latine Syntax. 6 These Verbs which are called Impersonals have sometimes a Nominative expressed; as, *Non te hæc pudent?* Ter. *Quem neque pudet quicquam.* Idem: but alwaies understood; as, *Decet* for *hæc res decet.* 7 Some will have these cases to be Accusatives of the Neuter Gender; as, *Interest mea* for *inter mea negotia.* Others Ablatives of the feminine Gender; as, *Refert meâ* for *in re mea.* See the Latine Syntax.

Pro-

Pronouns poſſeſſives: as, a Intereſt b omnium rectè agere. b Tui a refert tempus nôſſe.

Certaine Impersonals require a Dative caſe: as, Libet, licet, patet, liquet, conſtat, placet, expedit, prodeſt, ſufficit, vacat, accidit, convenit, contingit, **and other like. Some will have an Accuſative caſe only: as,** Delectat, decet, juvat, oportet. **Some beſide the Accuſative caſe will have alſo a Genitive: as,** bb Noſtri b noſmet a pœnitet. b Me bb civitatis a tædet. a Pudet b me bb negligentiæ. a Miſeret b me bb tui. a Me bb illorum a miſereſcit.

Verbs Impersonals of the Paſſive voice, being formed of Neuters, do govern ſuch caſes as the Verbs Neuters which they come of: as, Parcatur b ſumptui, *Let coſt be ſpared.* **Becauſe we ſay,** a Parcamus b pecuniæ, *Let us ſpare coſt.*

A Verb Impersonall of the Paſſive voice hath like caſe as other Verbs Paſſive have: as, a Benefit multis b à principe. **Yet many times the caſe is not expreſſed, but underſtood: as,** Maximâ vi a certatur; *ſubaudi* b ab illis.

When a deed is ſignified to be done of many, the Verb being a Verb Neuter, we may well change the Verb Neuter into the Impersonall in tur: as, b In ignem poſita eſt, a fletur.

A Participle.

PArticiples govern ſuch caſes as the Verbs that they come of: as. a Fruiturus b amicis. a Conſulens b ſibi. a Diligendus b ab omnibus.

Here note, that Participle may four manner of wayes be changed into Nouns, the firſt is when the voice of a Participle is conſtrued with another caſe then the Verb that it cometh of: as, a Appetens b vini, *Greedy of wine.*

The ſecond [1]**, when it is compounded with a Prepoſition, which the Verb that it cometh of cannot be compounded withall: as,** Indoctus, innocens.

[1] That Participles become Nouns, when they are compounded with a Prepoſition, and when they are compared, is the Opinion of Sanctius. But Voſſius maintains the contrary, and ſays that *Inſpirante Pamphilo* in Terence, and *Inſcientibus nobis*, are Participles, and are the ſame as, *me ſperante*, *me ſciente*. The ſame is that of Horace, *Dicam inditum ore alieno.* And as to their compariſon, wee find in Tully, *Habeas eos à me commendatiſſimos*,

The third, when it formeth all the degrees of comparison: as, Amans, amantior, amantissimus: Doctus, doctior, doctissimus.

The fourth, when it hath no respect, nor expresse difference of time: as, Homo laudatus, *A man laudable.* Puer amandus, *id est,* amari dignus, *A child worthy to be loved.* **And all these are properly called Nouns participles.**

Participles when they be changed into Nouns require a Genitive [2] **case: as,** [a] Fugitans [b] litium. [a] Indoctus [b] pilæ. [a] Cupientissimus [b] tui. [b] Lactis [a] abundans.

These participiall voices, Perosus, exosus, pertæsus, **have alwayes the Active signification, when they govern an Accusative case: as,** [a] Exosus [b] sævitiam. *Hating crueltie.* [b] Vitam [a] pertæsus, *Weary of life.*

The Adverb.

Adverbs of quantitie, time and place, do require a Genitive case: as, [a] Multùm [b] lucri. [a] Tunc [b] temporis. [b] Ubique [b] gentium.

Certain Adverb will have a Dative case, like as the Nouns that they come of: as, Venit [a] obviàm [b] illi. Canit [a] similiter [b] huic.

These Datives be used adverbially, Tempori, luci, vesperi: **as,** Tempori surgendum. Vesperi cubandum. Luci laborandum.

Certain Adverbs will have an Accusative case of the Preposition that they come of: as, [a] Propiùs [b] urbem. [a] Proximè [b] castra.

Where note that Prepositions, when they be set without a case, or else do form the degrees of comparison, be changed into Adverbs.

datissimos, & in another place, *Tu sic habeto me à causis nunquam districtiorem fuisse.* These and severall others Vossius maintains to be Participles because they denote time as much as their positive. [2] This regimen is the same as that of two Substantives; for *amans virtutis* is as much as *amator virtutis.* [3] The reason of this regimen is because these Particles supply the place of Nouns Substantives. *Instar* is a Substantive. *Ergo* comes from the Greek Ablative ἔργῳ. *Pridie* & *postridie* from the Ablative *die.* The Adverbs of Quantity being derived from Adjectives, retain their nature, & suppose *negotium* for their Substantive.

The Conjunction.

COnjunctions Copulatives and Disjunctives, and theſe four, Quàm, niſi, præterquam, an, **couple like caſes: as**, [a] Xenophon & [b] Plato fuêre æquales. **And ſometimes they be put between divers caſes**[1]**: as**, [a] Studui [b] Romæ & [bb] Athenis. Eſt [a] liber [b] meus & [bb] fratris. [a] Emi fundum centum [b] nummis & [bb] pluris.

Conjunctions Copulatives and Disjunctives, moſt commonly joyn like mood and tenſes together: as, [a] Petrus & Joannes [b] precabantur & [bb] docebant. **And ſometime divers tenſes: as**, Et [b] habetur & [bb] referetur tibi à me [a] gratia.

The Prepoſition.

SOmetime this [2] **Prepoſition** In **is not expreſſed but underſtood, and the caſuall word nevertheleſs put in the Ablative caſe: as**, Habeo te [b] loco parentis; *id eſt*, [a] in [b] loco.

A Verb compound ſometime requireth the caſe of the Prepoſition that he is compounded withall: as, [a] Exeo [b] domo. [a] Prætereo [b] te inſalutatum. [a] Adeo [b] templum.

The Interjection.

CErtaine Interjections [3] **require a Nominative caſe: as**, [a] O feſtus [b] dies hominis. **Certain a Dative: as**, [a] Hei [b] mihi. **Certain an Accuſative: as**, [a] Heu [b] ſtirpem inviſam. **Certain a Vocative: as**, [a] Proh ſancte [b] Jupiter. **And the ſame** Proh **will have an Accuſative caſe: as**, Proh Deûm atque hominum [b] fidem.

[1] But then the conſtruction is figurative, and if we reſolve the phraſe into its ſimple conſtruction, we ſhall find the conjunction couples like caſes. For *Studui Romæ & Athenis*, is for, *Studui in urbe Romæ, & in Athenis. Eſt liber meus & fratris*, for, *eſt liber meus & liber fratris. Emi centum aureis & pluris*, for, *emi centum aureis & pretio pluris æris*, and ſo in others. [2] The uſe of the Prepoſition is ſo generall in all languages, that there is ſcarce any expreſſion or conſtruction but depends on it: as we ſhall make appear in the Latine Syntax. [3] The caſe which we uſually attribute to the Interjection depends on a verb underſtood. See the Latine Syntax.

FINIS.

GUILIELMI

GUILIELMI LILII

ad ſuos Diſcipulos Pædagogica, ſeu

CARMEN DE MORIBUS.

QUI mihi diſcipulus Puer es, cupis atque doceri,
Huc ades, hæc animo concipe dicta tuo.
Manè citus lectum fuge, mollem diſcute ſomnum:
Templa petas ſupplex, & venerare Deum.
Attamen in primis facies ſit lota manuſque;
Sint nitidæ veſtes, comtaque cæſaries.
Deſidiam fugiens, cùm te Schola noſtra vocârit,
Adſis; nulla pigræ ſit tibi cauſa moræ.
Me Præceptorem cum videris, ore ſaluta,
Et condiſcipulos ordine quoſque tuos.
Tu quoque fac ſedeas, ubi te ſediſſe jubemus;
Inque loco, niſi ſis juſſus abire, mane.
Ac magis ut quiſque eſt Doctrinæ munere clarus,
Sic magis is clarâ ſede locandus erit.
Scalpellum, calami, atramentum, charta, libelli,
Sint ſemper ſtudiis arma parata tuis.
Si quid dictabo, ſcribes; at ſingula rectè;
Nec macula, aut ſcriptis menda ſit illa tuis.
Sed tua nec laceris dictata aut carmina chartis
Mandes, quæ libris inſeruiſſe decet.
Sæpe recognoſcas tibi lecta, animoque revolvas;
Si dubites, nunc hos conſule, nunc alios.
Qui dubitat, qui ſæpe rogat, mea dicta tenebit;
Is qui nil dubitat, nil capit inde boni.
Diſce Puer quæſo, noli dediſcere quicquam,
Nè mens te inſimulet conſcia deſidiæ.
Siſque animo attentus: quid enim docuiſſe juvabit;
Si mea non firmo pectore verba premas?
Nil tam difficile eſt, quod non ſolertia vincat:
Invigila, & parta eſt gloria militiæ.
Nam veluti flores tellus, nec ſemina profert,
Ni ſit continuo victa labore manûs:
Sic Puer, ingenium ſi non exercitet, ipſum
Tempus & amittit, ſpem ſimul ingenii.
Eſt etiam ſemper lex in ſermone tenenda,
Nè nos offendat improba garrulitas.
Incumbens ſtudio, ſubmiſsâ voce loquêris;
Nobis dum reddis, voce canorus eris.
Et quæcunque mihi reddis, diſcantur ad unguem;
Singula & abjecto verbula redde libro.
Nec verbum quiſquam dicturo ſuggerat ullum;
Quod puero exitium non mediocre parit.

Si

CARMEN DE MORIBUS.

Si quicquam rogito, sic respondere studebis,
Ut laudem dictis & mereare decus.
Non linguâ celeri nimis, aut laudabere tarda;
Est virtus medium, quod tenuisse juvat.
Et quoties loqueris, memor esto loquare latinè;
Et veluti scopulos barbara verba fuge.
Præterea socios, quoties te cunque rogabunt,
Instrue; & ignaros ad mea vota trahe.
Qui docet indoctos, licèt indoctissimus esset,
Ipse brevi reliquis doctior esse queat.
Sed tu nec stolidos imitabere Grammaticastros,
Ingens Romani dedecus eloquii:
Quorum tam fatuus nemo, aut tam barbarus ore est,
Quem non authorem barbara turba probet.
Grammaticas rectè si vis cognoscere leges,
Discere si cupias cultiùs ore loqui;
Addiscas veterum clarissima scripta virorum,
Et quos authores turba Latina docet.
Nunc te Virgilius, nunc ipse Terentius optat,
Nunc simul amplecti te Ciceronis opus;
Quos qui non didicit, nil præter somnia vidit,
Certat & in tenebris vivere Cimmeriis.
Sunt quos delectat (studio virtutis honestæ
Posthabito) nugis tempora conterere:
Sunt quibus est cordi, manibus, pedibusve sodales,
Aut alio quovis sollicitare modo:
Est alius, qui se dum clarum sanguine jactat,
Insulso reliquis improbat ore genus.
Te tam prava sequi nolim vestigia morum;
Ne tandem factis præmia digna feras.
Nil dabis aut vendes, nil permutabis emesve,
Ex damno alterius commoda nulla feres,
Insuper & nummos, irritamenta malorum,
Mitte aliis; puerum nil nisi pura decent.
Clamor, rixa, joci, mendacia, furta, cachinni,
Sint procul à vobis; Martis & arma procul.
Nil penitus dices, quod turpe, aut non sit honestum;
Est vitæ, ac pariter janua lingua necis.
Ingens crede nefas cuiquam maledicta referre,
Jurare aut magni nomina sacra Dei.
Denique servabis res omnes, atque libellos,
Et tecum quoties isque redisque feres.
Effuge vel causas, faciunt quæcunque nocentem,
In quibus & nobis displicuisse potes.

FINIS.

UMI